





## Urges U.S. and Russia to Act

## Thant Asks Peace Talks Be Saved

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant urged the United States and the Soviet Union today to take joint positive action in what could be a last chance to head off a new Middle East war.

He declared it was crucial that the two superpowers, buttressed by Britain and France, prevent failure of the Israeli-Arab peace talks.

## Riad Says U.S. Is 'Freezing' Its Own Mideast Initiative

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad accused the United States tonight of "freezing" its own peace initiative for an Arab-Israeli settlement and of "obstructing" Big Four consultations on the crisis.

In a statement made public tonight, the foreign minister charged that the United States had yielded to Israeli pressure in making "baseless accusations" against Egypt about movements of anti-aircraft missiles into the Suez Canal cease-fire zone.

As he did in a message to Washington ten days ago, Mr. Riad again denied that the Egyptians had violated the military standstill agreement.

The foreign minister said that he would postpone his scheduled trip to New York next Saturday to attend the UN General Assembly.

Mr. Riad did not explain why he was putting off his trip.

The foreign minister's statement, distributed by the official Middle East News Agency, complained that the United States had adopted a "dishonest stand" against Egypt. The statement said that the United States had violated a commitment not to supply Israel with military aircraft, especially the Phantom F-4, during the 90-day cease-fire that began Aug. 7.

Last Friday, a high Egyptian official said in an unattributable background briefing that Washington's decision to sell additional Phantoms to Israel—the number variously reported at 18 and 24—was threatening to undermine the cease-fire and settlement endeavor.

Referring to intensive consultations prior to Cairo's acceptance of the U.S. initiative, Mr. Riad said:

"The United States pledged to press Israel into implementing the Resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, and we were given to understand that Washington would deliver Phantoms to Israel only if we rejected the initiative and Israel accepted it."

"Washington has done exactly the contrary," Mr. Riad declared. "Erroneous Information"

The foreign minister said that Cairo had rejected Washington's accusations of cease-fire violations as based on "erroneous information."

"But they did not even bother to study our reply and we have not received an answer to our message of ten days ago," Mr. Riad said.

Mr. Riad emphasized today that the Egyptians still desired a peaceful solution with Israel.

Representatives of the Big Four—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—have continued their talks while waiting to learn the outcome of Washington's peace initiative.

will be a happy augury for the future if, in its 25th anniversary year, an impressive demonstration of this process could be given to the world."

Mr. Thant's convictions were expressed in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the UN submitted a day before the opening of the 25th anniversary session of the 126-nation General Assembly.

Mr. Thant made clear that he believed the one hope for Middle East peace rested in resumption of the suspended Arab-Israeli peace talks. Only then, he added, would it become clear whether Israel and the Arabs were prepared to accept compromises and take risks, "which are the inescapable price for peaceful settlement."

He said the current peace move demonstrated that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, working both within and outside the UN, could provide a firm base for successful UN action.

Other Problems Noted

Discussing other UN problems, he described the financial position of the UN as "worse than ever before and steadily deteriorating."

He said this had forced the organization to a "hand to mouth existence" scarcely befitting its dignity. He blamed the situation on the continued refusal of "certain governments" to pay assessments in the regular UN budget for servicing of UN bonds and certain other activities—a reference principally to the Soviet Union and France, which refuse to pay assessments for the 1961 emergency bond issue which saved the UN from bankruptcy after its intervention in the Congo.

But Mr. Thant said that all was not gloom on the international scene.

"Some Cautious Optimism"

He noted that in the last two or three years he had reported a general deterioration of the international situation, but that on the eve of the 25th anniversary he could express "some cautious optimism."

He said this was based on the end of the Nigerian civil war, the recent treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and West Germany, the decision of the United States and the Soviet Union to keep talking about strategic arms limitation, and the increasing interest displayed in tackling basic environmental problems on an international level.

Unopposed for the presidency of the assembly's 25th session is Edward Hambro, of Norway, a second-generation diplomat whose experience goes back to the League of Nations.

When he takes the chair at the opening meeting, he will be following in the footsteps of his father, the late Carl Hambro, who was the last president of the League's assembly, 1939-49.

## Romanian Jet Is Hijacked To Munich

## 4 Hungarians Held; Jet to Be Returned

MUNICH, Sept. 14 (AP)—A Romanian airliner with 34 passengers was hijacked after taking off from Budapest today and landed at Munich's Riem Airport.

The police took three men, one woman and two children—altogether five—into custody shortly after the British-built BAC-1-11 jet came to a stop. Two of the men were armed, but offered no resistance, police said.

The police said four of the six were members of one family—a married couple and the two children.

The Tarom Romanian National Airline plane was on a flight from Bucharest via Budapest to Prague. The police said the hijackers boarded the airliner in Budapest. After the plane landed, police boarded it.

The passengers, crew and hijackers were taken off the plane. A bomb said to be aboard was found to be a dummy, the police said. They added there apparently was no fight aboard the jet. The captain almost immediately heeded the hijackers' demands and changed course. The plane continued its scheduled flight after refueling here.

It was the second plane from a Communist East European country to be hijacked to West Germany. In Nuremberg, eight Czechoslovaks are on trial for the hijacking of a CSA airliner June 8. A Polish plane was hijacked to West Berlin last November and a French court sentenced two East Germans to two years in prison.

In Vienna, Austrian authorities said the hijacking took place over Linz and that the hijackers apparently had been heading for Vienna when the plane suddenly turned and went to Munich instead.

## Air Hijackings—A Boon for Boats

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The French Line reported today that reservation requests for passage on the Queen Elizabeth 2 and the liner France have more than quadrupled in the wake of recent airline hijackings.

A company spokesman said the France would likely be able to cope with the increased demand now in the off-season.

The Queen Elizabeth 2 sailed from Le Havre last week after taking on a rush of last-minute passengers, the spokesman said.



THATCHER AND TURTLE—English schoolboy Michael Thatcher, released by Arab guerrillas from the hijacked BOAC airliner, arriving in London, clutched the turtle which bore the desert airstrip—ordained with him.

## Hijacked Children Fly Home To Their Hijacked Parents

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP)—Three suburban New York children were winging home today to join their parents and compare notes on air hijackings: the children were on one hijacked plane on Sept. 6; the parents were on another, on which a hijack was foiled.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hirsch, of New Rochelle, were aboard the El Al plane in which a steward killed one hijacker and passengers subdued a second. The three Hirsch children—Susan, 15, Howard, 13, and Robert, 10—were flying home from a trip to Israel aboard a TWA jetliner which hijackers took to the desert near Amman.

Today the three Hirsch children flew into Rome from Nicosia, Cyprus, had a two hour rest-stop, and then flew on to New York.

"When we landed in Amman, we heard that an El Al plane had also been hijacked," said Robert. "But we didn't know it was our parents until two days ago when we saw it in the paper."

The children were among hostages released in Amman yesterday morning.

"Were they afraid? Robert: 'Afraid? Not really. Only when we heard we had been sitting on dynamite the whole time.' Howard: 'No. But since we hadn't been home for a week, I thought my mother maybe might get worried.'"

## Eban Suggests Amman Lacks Power to Make Peace Pact

By James Feron

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that he thought the Jordanian government no longer had the capacity to negotiate a peace treaty with Israel.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr. Eban said that Israel remained "formally" committed to negotiate with Jordan but "realistically it is not likely that the Jordanian government would be the agent in a separate and sovereign peace accord."

Mr. Eban formally expressed at a news conference his government's growing concern over Israel's Jordanian and Egyptian fronts.

He said that while Israel is "not intervening" in the convulsions in Jordan, "we find growing irrefutable evidence of an increasingly massive buildup within the cease-fire zone, and scarcely a day passes without new violations."

A few hours after he spoke, Israeli military officials said they had issued a new complaint to the United Nations of a "grave violation" by Egypt of the cease-fire.

"The complaint, which Israel said was based on aerial reconnaissance conducted yesterday, stated that SAM-2 and SAM-3 operational missile batteries were advanced into the sector within 19 miles of the Suez Canal."

It added that "construction and preparation work for additional missiles also was detected. An announcement last Friday of an alleged Egyptian violation referred to SAM-3s having been moved into the standstill zone, a 30-mile band that straddles both sides of the Suez Canal."

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Mr. Ziegler would give no indication of whether the United States believed that the Israeli action would further complicate an already difficult diplomatic situation. He characterized the seizure of the Arabs in occupied territories as "an independent action" of the Israeli government.

"To my knowledge we were not informed of it," Mr. Ziegler said. He said that President Nixon was continuing to keep in close touch with the situation. He described the President as "of course, relieved by the safe return of most hostages but deeply concerned about the missing passengers."

The Nixon administration was expected to send to Congress later today its proposals for financing the additional security measures put into effect on American airliners to prevent future hijacking.

Anguello, who carried two false passports, was born in California, the FBI had no record of any links he may have had with the Palestinian guerrillas.

The State Department had denied Anguello's body or to issue any objections to its disposal, the sources said. Arab guerrillas are said to have demanded its return.

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## Five Nations Reaffirm Unity In Talks to Free 50 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

national Committee of the Red Cross, which tonight said that it would try to protect prisoners held by Arab commandos against poor treatment but would not, for the moment, send back its top-level negotiators to Jordan.

Relay Role

Instead, the Red Cross said it has ordered its five-man mission in Amman to find out the specific demands of the guerrillas and relay these demands to the nations involved.

At the same time, the Red Cross addressed an urgent appeal to all parties in the dispute to refrain from reprisals.

The Red Cross statement was made shortly before the Arab hijackers announced in Jordan that they would not agree to any further mediation efforts to obtain the release of the passengers and crew of the hijacked airliners.

Israel, unhappy over the recent mediation effort of the Red Cross, was worried that negotiations would eventually split the countries apart and lead to separate talks for the commandos.

"It would, of course, be most unfortunate for Israel," said one diplomat in London close to the negotiations. "Israel would suffer. If there were separate negotiations, and the situation between Israel and the Arab countries would certainly get worse."

A large number of the passengers kept as hostages by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine are Israeli citizens.

The commandos appear to be using Jewish passengers—Israeli and non-Israeli—as their major bargaining points and to be making no distinction between Israelis and Jews with dual citizenship.

During the recent negotiating by the Red Cross, Israel was unhappy with André Rochat, the head of the team that sought to secure the release of the hostages.

Earlier Record

The Israelis felt that Mr. Rochat had "poorly handled" the Red Cross's attempt to release captured and wounded Israeli pilots shot down over Syria. "The Red Cross was denied access to them; some of them died and there were flagrant violations of the Geneva Convention," a source said.

The Israelis also felt that Mr. Rochat's years and ties in the Arab countries would make him lean toward the commandos in negotiations. During the weekend, the Israelis grew even more concerned with rumors—later denied—that Mr. Rochat was hoping to make separate agreements for each nationality.

In Bern, the AP reported that the Red Cross's negotiating team

was under direction of Middle East delegate Rochat until International Red Cross vice-president Jacques Freymond took over the end of last week. The AP noted that both returned from Amman to Switzerland Sunday, accompanied by other members of the mission.

[It reported that Swiss Chancellor Huber said yesterday that one of the Red Cross's main problems had been "to find a valid negotiating partner. It is hard to determine who is in control and who could assume any obligations among the commandos.]

Commando spokesmen said today that they gave British, Swiss and West German diplomats in Amman some messages from the hostages to their families. A Palestine Front Crescent official said the messages were personal, consisting mostly of assurances of the hostages' well-being. The official claimed the U.S. Embassy refused to accept a number of messages.

A U.S. spokesman denied the report, saying: "When we heard of this, we asked the International Red Cross to handle the transmission of the messages, as is proper in such cases." The Red Cross has a field team of several representatives here, although its medical aides, sent to Jordan to care for passengers in the desert last week, have returned to Geneva.

An American Embassy military aide, Sgt. Irwin Graham, was freed today by commandos who had kidnapped him a week ago on a flight from Amman to Beirut. An embassy representative said Sgt. Graham had been well treated, but was too fatigued to meet newsmen.

The remaining 50-odd hostages were split up into groups of three and each group was hidden in a different place around Jordan, for "their security and that of the guerrillas," according to a commando spokesman.

A PFLP spokesman said today that there had been no new PLO contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the central commando committee which condemned the blowing up of the three jetliners and suspended the PLO's membership in the PLO. The Front had reacted threateningly, saying that unless it was reinstated, it would cease to abide by agreements reached with the PLO. "It was not clear whether the cited agreements referred to treatment of hostages or relations with the Jordanian Army."

Air Guard Cost To U.S. Yearly Is \$80 Million

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Federal Aviation Administrator John Shaffer said last night that placing armed federal guards on international flights will cost the American taxpayer \$80 million a year.

In addition to Army Special Forces soldiers and Treasury agents already flying in plainclothes on selected overseas flights, Mr. Shaffer said, the F.A.A. will use FBI and Secret Service agents.

All in all, Mr. Shaffer estimated, a total of 4,000 agents, costing approximately \$20,000 each, will be flying by the end of the year.

A few hundred guards are flying now, he said. And more will be joining them Monday.

President Nixon has ordered two or more armed guards on all international and many Caribbean flights in the wake of hijackings by Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Nixon today asked Congress for \$28 million in the current fiscal year to pay for the sky marshals.

Guerrillas Say Jordan Violates Truce for 2d Day

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Commando spokesmen tonight reported attacks by Jordanian forces on guerrilla units in north Jordan for the second day in breach of last Thursday's cease-fire.

A spokesman here for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said fighting was going on in villages in the Irbid area, where there have been repeated clashes over the past two weeks.

The spokesman said a copy of the Palestine Liberation Army was arrested by Jordanian troops who had earlier fired on an ambulance carrying wounded guerrillas.

The spokesman accused the Jordanian authorities of reinforcing their positions in various parts of Amman. Scattered shots were heard in the northern part of the capital today.

The newspaper Fatah—organ of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization—said it had called for an indefinite general strike to force official compliance with commando demands for a national government.

It also called for a date for the strike. A PLO spokesman said today that a 1,500-man unit of Iraqi troops had been placed under the command of a PLO unit, the Palestine Liberation Army.

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## WEATHER

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WSTERDAM	22	65	Partly cloudy
KARA	23	66	Sunny
RENS	24	67	Sunny
ALGER	25	68	Sunny
LEGRADE	26	69	Partly cloudy
ELIN	27	70	Very cloudy
OSSELS	28	71	Rain
ADAMER	29	72	Sunny
ISOL	30	73	Sunny
SABLANCA	31	74	Sunny
PERACRAC	16	81	Partly cloudy
RENS IN	17	82	Partly cloudy
ELIN	18	83	Partly cloudy
ENINBURGH	19	84	Cloudy
RENCE	20	85	Partly cloudy
AMSTER	21	86	Partly cloudy
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LARSEN	24	89	Partly cloudy
PAKISTAN	25	90	Partly cloudy
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## Revolts by Taxpayers Close Many St. Louis Area Schools

By William K. Stevens

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14 (UPI)—A major revolt of taxpayers—believed to be the biggest and most serious of its kind to date—has shut 48,000 pupils out of classes in four suburban school districts north of St. Louis, and threatens to do the same for 35,000 more students in two neighboring districts next month.

### Kennedy Scores College Hijackers

BOSTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Student demonstrators who seize college buildings in a show of force are just as much "hijackers" as the Arab commandos who took over airliners, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said last night.

Addressing enthusiastic students at Boston University, the Massachusetts Democrat urged them to avoid violence or coercion in working for social change. A decision faces the nation's students this academic year, he said.

"They can choose destructive violence and physical coercion—rioting, burning, occupying, bombing and thrashing at their schools in the community. Or they can choose concerted and constructive political action" toward their goals, he said.

## Negro Heads Of 9 Colleges Assail Nixon

By James T. Woolen

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The presidents of nine financially-troubled Negro colleges have assailed the Nixon administration of intensifying racial tensions by failing to support black education.

"It's five minutes before doomsday in this country," warned Dr. Lucius H. Pitts, president of Miles College in Birmingham, Ala., "and they're ignoring the very institutions that remain in touch with young black Americans."

The presidents, in a conference here yesterday, said massive government and private grants for operational necessities would not only strengthen the 109 black schools in the nation but help also to alleviate much of the racial tension.

"Instead," said Dr. Virian Henderson, president of Clark College in Atlanta, "the Nixon administration's utter lack of sensitivity on this point, purposeful or otherwise, is feeding the flames that already rage in the hearts of many black students."

One particularly animated exchange between Dr. Pitts and Peter Mousolite, an executive in the regional offices of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, illustrated the intensity of their discontent.

"We want you to find out where our regional offices are," Mr. Mousolite, a dapper white man, was saying. "We want you to find out where they are and go to them so that we can offer you our experience."

Dr. Pitts, a tall, muscular, gray-haired clergyman, rose from his chair, pointed a blunt finger toward Mr. Mousolite and said angrily:

"We know where the regional offices are. We can read now and some of us can write," he said. "But it's clear and obvious to all of us that the federal government is lacking."

Mr. Mousolite sat down and Dr. Pitts described in detail the reasons for his frustration as a college president.

● A lack of commitment by the federal government, private philanthropy, and the organized church to the health and viability of black education.

● A malaise of special project grants and loans from the federal government, most of which are unavailable to black colleges and tend to deepen their financial crises by requiring cost sharing.

● A tendency on the part of the government and the private sector to determine standards of educational excellence for black colleges based on Anglo-Saxon concepts.

pupils in St. Louis's 25 suburban school districts are affected by the rebellion, which has led to the consistent defeat of school tax levies—two being rejected last week—in the six predominantly white, middle-class districts that lie across the top of the city.

The revolt here is a dramatic example of a financial crisis in public education across the country. The crisis appears to grow out of a tax structure that is widely criticized as placing too heavy a burden on localities. And it appears to be compounded of the twin pressures of inflation and recession; of sometimes heated clashes over education philosophy; of a deepening mistrust of educators by some of those who must pay the educational bill; and of a more skeptical attitude among voters that denies to education the no-questions-asked approval that many Americans have traditionally accorded it.

Last Thursday, voters in the 20,000-pupil Ferguson-Florissant district north and east of St. Louis Municipal Airport rejected for the fifth time a tax increase of 48 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. A school-opening date was not scheduled for the district.

Last Tuesday, voters in the 9,000-pupil St. Charles district rejected levies. St. Charles has set a new election for Sept. 28. Its board has deferred a decision on the opening of school until the state attorney general rules on whether the board must pay a full year's salary to its teachers if classes do not run a full year.

Ritenour, with 10,000 students, and Wentzville, with 7,000, closed their schools pending new levy elections today. If the levies pass, Ritenour will open its schools tomorrow and Wentzville on Wednesday. In neither case has the school board decided what to do in the event of yet another failure.

Referendums on property tax increases to cover increased operating costs, as well as on bond issues for construction, have been defeated in recent years across the country during the past two years. But in only a few instances have the defeats resulted in locked classrooms. That happened first in the winter of 1968-69, in Youngstown, Ohio, for five weeks. Other Ohio cities have since undergone similar experiences, but this is the most widespread shutdown.

Philadelphia Reopens

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—This city's 275 public schools, fifth largest educational system in the nation, began functioning today after a week late—45,000 teachers returned to their jobs while negotiations for a new contract continued in a 30-day cooling-off period. Classes for the 280,000 boys and girls begin tomorrow.

Pennsylvania Gov. Raymond F. Shafer threatened court action to get the schools open and won the agreement for classwork during the bargaining over the key issues of teacher demands and the school board's insistence on a longer class day.

Trouble in Alabama

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 14 (AP)—Police arrested two Negroes for trespassing at trouble-plagued Murphy High School today and searched each room for two others accused of taking 60 cents from a white pupil.

Riot-trained police ringed the campus as they did Friday, when four Negro pupils were arrested, one for allegedly hurting a white pupil and the others on charges of failing to obey an officer's order. School officials claim most of the trouble has been caused by outsiders. Police said the two arrested today could not justify their presence at the school.

Mrs. Nixon Revokes Firing of Secretary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The White House, in an apparently sudden switch, has decided to retain Miss Carol Reavis of Little Rock, Ark., as Mrs. Nixon's appointments secretary.

Miss Reavis, 30, was fired last week, according to informed sources. Miss Reavis herself confirmed the firing, saying that she was "overqualified."

But Mrs. Connie Stuart, the first lady's staff director, said today that Miss Reavis was staying on.



NAMING THE TARGET—United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock announcing that General Motors would be struck if no new contract was agreed upon.

## UAW Chief's Future Depends On Results of Contract Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

power structure in Detroit. But Mr. Woodcock's twin-target plan not only should enable the UAW to pick off the Chrysler Co. with or without a strike, and get a settlement suggesting a pattern, but it also provides the option to strike the giant GM company untouched by a work stoppage since 1946—and that would satisfy many of the more militant trade unionists within the UAW.

At the same time, the twin targets of GM and Chrysler give the Ford Co. a chance to move into a favorable position with its new Pinto model before GM gets a chance to get started with its new small car, the Vega. That is, unless GM avoids a strike by signing on the dotted line.

Mr. Woodcock somewhat plausibly explained that letting Ford go after with the Pinto provided one counter to foreign import competition: he didn't say that the Pinto (because of engine and other components and place of assembly) is really a cross-breed of foreign and domestic manufacture. But it sounds good, as does the rest of Mr. Woodcock's approach. The tactics have been masterful so far. What remains to be seen is if they work.

It seems clear that nobody really wants a strike. But Mr. Reuther goaded in 1967, as he freely admitted later, in taking a ceiling of 8 cents an hour on annual cost-of-living increases. In two years, that has cost the auto workers 36 cents an hour, and consequently, Mr. Woodcock is working hard to "uncap the escalator"—demanding new cost-of-living increases at one cent for each 3/10 of 1 percent jump on the consumer price index, no matter how high the index goes.

All told, Mr. Woodcock appears to be shooting for a package that will provide about 35 percent more money in wages and benefits over a three-year period, compared with about 15 or 16 percent that the companies offered for openers.

The problem for the companies is that, if they give in to an open-ended escalator clause, they will have to push prices up, assuming they want to maintain historical profit margins; just at the time they're rolling out the new breed in cars.

Nixon Appoints Tricia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—President Nixon today appointed his daughter Tricia, 24, to be one of the new seven members of the board of trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for a ten-year term.

## U.S. to Use Computers, \$15 Rewards To Catch, Help Capture Deserters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The Pentagon said today it will start using computers and cash rewards in dealing with deserters and servicemen who go Absent Without Official Leave (AWOL).

New regulations, signed Aug. 24 by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, for the first time brought all branches of the armed forces under a unified system for handling deserters and those who are AWOL, a Pentagon spokesman said.

Under the new rules, a deserter is classified as anyone who is AWOL for more than 30 days, is absent for any period when guilty of a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice or who seeks asylum in a foreign country.

A serviceman is considered AWOL under the new rules when he is absent without authority for fewer than 30 days.

The regulations set up a \$15 cash reward for the apprehension and detention of absentees, deserters or escaped prisoners. They also set a reward of \$25 for anyone capturing and returning to the military an absentee or deserter.

Mr. Packard said a computer link will be established between each branch of the service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Crime Record System "in order to provide the means for making timely and complete deserter information available to civil law enforcement agencies."

## Youths War On 'Lunacy Of New Left'

Will Use U.S. Courts To Fight Radicals

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of them also proposed counter-demonstrations. There are plans to distribute news columns and cartoons from national headquarters and hopes of starting anti-radical underground newspapers.

Some YAFs will also adopt different uniforms for the war. "In a couple of days I'll start growing a beard, letting my hair go and dig out my torn dungarees," said J. Michael Yeager, a 25-year-old Navy veteran and student at the University of Connecticut. "I'll look like a radical but talk like a conservative."

Up from the Boy Scouts, Demolay and 4-H clubs, the YAFs believe in God, most things traditional, and like to pledge allegiance to the flag.

Sometimes they feel lonely and committed to a hopeless battle on colleges swarming with students crying for change in any way, at any cost.

'They're Not Alone'

But according to David A. Kenne, the 25-year-old national chairman of YAF, one accomplishment of the meeting here was the diminution of that feeling. "They saw they're not alone," he said.

Primarily as a reaction to the "lunacy of the New Left," he said, membership in YAF has nearly doubled in the last two years to about 50,000. Sixty percent of the YAFs are college students and the rest, in about equal proportions, are high school students and young adults mainly in their 20s.

The largest chapters are at the University of Tennessee, University of Texas, Ohio State University and Indiana University.

No Racial Bars

YAFs tend to come from white middle class families. There are no racial or religious bars but there was no evidence at the meeting that the organization attracted significant numbers from any ethnic minority groups.

As a finale for the meeting this year, William B. Buckley, whom the YAFs call "the godfather," invited them out to his elegant family estate at Sharon in northwestern Connecticut where YAF was created a decade ago. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., had earlier warned them of the dangers of allowing power to be concentrated in Washington, and Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S. C., had said he saw the country entering a period of guerrilla warfare.

Poster-sized photographs of Mr. Buckley and Sen. Goldwater and their books, along with the writings of Sen. Thurmond and J. Edgar Hoover, sold well during the meeting.

There was also a business in bumper stickers ("Tell it to Hanoi," "Power to the individual," and buttons "Up against the wall Commies," "I am a capitalist," and "Ban the bombers"). One poster read, "Victory over the campus Cong."

## U.S. Envoy Denies French Are Lax On Drug Laws

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The U.S. Ambassador in Paris has denied that his government has French police reports showing lax enforcement of drug laws in France.

In a letter published in the latest issue of Time magazine, Arthur Watson also denied a story which he said had appeared in two unnamed Paris publications suggesting that the U.S. government had evidence "linking French political figures with the narcotics traffic."

Time reported last week that Attorney General John Mitchell told French Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin in July that unless more aggressive action was taken against drug smuggling, French police reports in the possession of the U.S. government would be leaked to the press.

But in his letter Mr. Watson said: "The truth is that we do have a widespread and increasingly successful effort to choke off the drug traffic in Europe and the government of President (Georges) Pompidou is helping us in every way that it possibly can."

## Tydings's Race Highlights Primaries in 5 States Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Five states—Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Washington—will be holding primary elections tomorrow.

The most closely watched elections will be the four-way struggle for the Democratic nomination for governor in Massachusetts and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings's bid for renomination as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Maryland.

Massachusetts—Four men are seeking the Democratic nomination for governor. Mayor Kevin H. White, 44, of Boston and Marjorie A. Donahue, 59, president of the Massachusetts senate, considered the front runners in the race.

Francis X. Bellotti, 46, a former lieutenant governor, and Kenneth P. O'Donnell, 45, a former aide to President John F. Kennedy, are given little chance of obtaining the nomination. The winner will face Gov. Francis W. Sargent, 55, a Republican, who is unopposed.

Democrats Battle

Four Democrats are also battling for their party's nomination for the seat being vacated by Rep. John W. McCormack. Speaker of the House, Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, 52, a controversial member of the Boston City Council, is heavily favored to win.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is certain to win Democratic renomination for senator.

One race that has attracted national attention is the attempt by the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, 49, a Jesuit priest who is on leave of absence from Boston College Law School, to win the Democratic nomination to the House. Father Drinan, a peace candidate, is battling Rep. Philip J. Philbin, 72, who has held the House seat since 1942.

Maryland—Sen. Tydings is being strongly challenged in the Democratic primary by George P. Mahone, 68, a conservative who has unsuccessfully contested many elections in the state. In the 1966 election for governor, Mr. Mahone's campaign so divided the Democratic party that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew was able to win his first non-local election.

Sen. Tydings, who sponsored optional gun-control legislation, is being strongly opposed by the gun lobby. The winner probably will face Rep. J. Glenn Beal Jr., who is expected to win the Republican nomination to the Senate.

Rhode Island—Another Roman Catholic priest—the Rev. John J. McLaughlin, 43, is unopposed in the Republican primary race for the Senate. Father McLaughlin is seeking to defeat Sen. John O. Pastore, 63, who is seeking a fourth term. Sen. Pastore is expected to defeat John Quattrone Jr., 56, a Providence attorney, in the Democratic primary.

Washington—Sen. Henry M. Jackson is expected to win easily.

## Nixon Sets Out To Make U.S. Healthiest Nation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—In his first attempt to tackle the nation's health-care crisis on a concerted basis, President Nixon has asked federal officials to draft a program that will make Americans the healthiest people in the world.

Within a month the White House will receive the first recommendations from officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who have been working nights and weekends on the program.

HEW's assistant secretary, Roger O. Egeberg, disclosing the new presidential crusade, said Mr. Nixon gave HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson the charge of finding out "what is necessary to make this country healthier than any other country in the world."

Although Americans spend more for medical care than any other nation—\$80 billion-plus a year—their aggregate health is worse than that in many other industrialized countries.

America ranks 13th in infant mortality among industrialized nations, seventh in maternal mortality, 18th in life expectancy for men and 11th in life expectancy for women. And by all yardsticks, Americans are less healthy now than they were 20 years ago.

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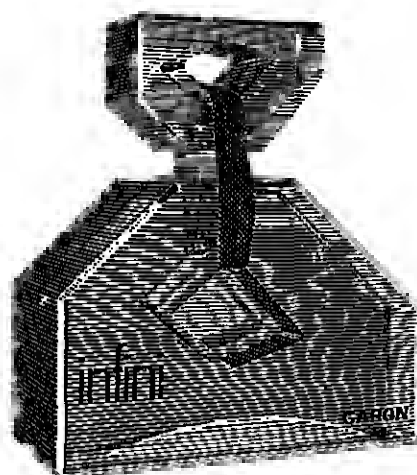
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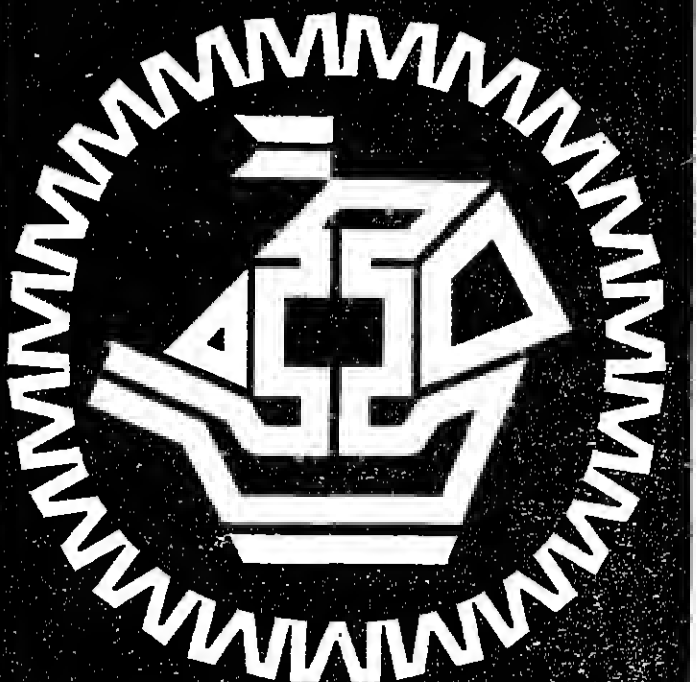
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President's Brother Arouses Competitor's Ire

Don Nixon Doing a Lot for His Company

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The name seems to open doors wherever he goes. And in the past eight months F. Donald Nixon, the President's brother, has been to London, Lisbon, Athens, Rome, Mexico City and Caracas, as well as up and down America's West Coast several times and back and forth between Washington and New York.

Not only does he have easy on-time to business executives, but he seems to be able to see high foreign government officials almost without trying.

"I don't let my brother know when I'm going on trips," said Don Nixon, who was hired last January for a specially created vice-president's post by the Marriott Corp., a Washington-based hotel and restaurant firm that has international operations.

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Don Nixon's activities might not normally command much attention, except that he has been calling on many U.S. airline executives. He is asking them to shift their in-flight food catering business to Marriott, and there are indications he has been largely successful.

The airlines are regulated by the federal government—and since President Nixon has sole authority to determine international air routes and who flies them—Don Nixon's efforts are arousing jealousy and bitterness among many of Marriott's in-flight food service competitors, and a degree of uneasiness among some airline officials.

For his part, Don Nixon is aware of the talk about him but is seemingly undisturbed by it.

On foreign trips, when he is calling on potential customers or inspecting Marriott's overseas "kitchens," he is accorded privileges most businessmen would envy.

He dined with officials of the Greek military junta in Athens.

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last March, and traveled recently to Caracas and met with two Venezuelan cabinet ministers. About two weeks later—although no one can show a connection—a new U.S. competitor of Marriott's in Caracas, Ara Services, Inc., experienced difficulties with the Venezuelan government and had to suspend its airline catering operations there.

Was Marketing Consultant

Don Nixon had been a marketing consultant for eight years at Ogden Foods before Marriott persuaded him to leave last January to become staff vice-president.

A month later, on Feb. 1, American Airlines switched a \$500,000 annual food catering contract from Ogden to Marriott. This contract at Dulles International Airport near Washington, had been held for five years by Ogden.

An American Airlines spokesman said the decision to change caterers was made earlier—before Don Nixon joined Marriott. Ogden officials said they had given American "superb service" and had received no complaints.

Marriott is headed by board chairman J. Willard Marriott Jr., 70, who has been a longtime friend of President Nixon and a fundraiser for Republican causes. He was chairman of President Nixon's 1969 inaugural committee and organized the national "Honor America Day" program on the grounds of the Washington Monument last July 4.

Don Nixon, 55, is a heavy-set six-footer. He bears a strong facial resemblance to President Nixon, and his voice and gestures are strikingly similar. He lives in Newport Beach, Calif., and works mainly out of Marriott's West Coast office. A Marriott official said Don Nixon was hired because of his long business experience. His salary has not been disclosed.

Don Nixon, for his part, says he has a right to earn his living. "Just because my brother's President, I don't want to go on relief yet," he says.

Building Workers Still Out in Madrid

MADRID, Sept. 14 (AP).—Construction workers staged off the job for the sixth day in Madrid today, but there were signs that the strike, called to protest a new labor contract, was coming to an end.

Labor sources said an estimated 4,000 failed to report to work today, compared to a peak of 16,000 idle last week. Police have arrested about a dozen workers accused of promoting the walkout.

Typhoon Toll In Philippines Is Put at 200

Storm Flattened Three Towns in a Cove

CASIGURAN, Philippines, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Slowly sand was dug from the beach today by men still bearing the looks of terror and disbelief of a mighty unseen fury that wrecked their homes and killed their families and friends.

Behind the men digging a mass grave were the splintered remains of the town of Casiguran.

No person, no home was untouched by Typhoon George, which in the dawn hours of Friday devastated this once sleepy cove that harbored a population of about 25,000 some 130 miles northwest of Manila. The cove's two other towns were flattened, like Casiguran.

Casiguran—reportedly with winds of 185 miles per hour—brought death to about 200 peasants, farmers, fishermen and relatives in homes nestled in a valley of the Sierra Madre mountains on the Central Luzon coast.

So far, 132 bodies have been recovered.

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile said after an inspection of Casiguran that 70 persons still were missing. He estimated that damage would total about \$1.7 million.

For the residents of the cove, almost entirely cut off from the rest of the Philippines, the loss of roads, bridges, schools, homes and other buildings means the virtual loss of their civilization.

By official estimates, 90 percent of the buildings were destroyed. Roofing iron is wrapped around tree stumps. The metal frames of school buildings are twisted and bent. The walls they held gone with the wind. The tons of coconut trees were snapped off as if cut with a giant scythe.

Casiguran has no fresh water, food is scarce and there is not enough medicine to treat the physical ills of the people. A convoy of 70 army trucks bringing supplies from Manila was 42 miles away today, blocked by a landslide that cut the highway snaking through the rugged mountains.

Secretary Enrile said outbreaks of disease are feared. A ship bringing food and tents from Manila will not arrive for at least another day. Meanwhile, privately-owned small aircraft and helicopters are supplementing Philippine Air Force helicopters ferrying in supplies.

Hong Kong Hit

HONG KONG, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Georgia, reduced to a tropical storm now, all but paralyzed Kai Tak International Airport today and forced the closing of financial markets, of schools and of ferry services across Hong Kong Harbor, plus flight cancellations. It was moving north toward the China coast at eight knots.

Frankie DePaula, U.S. Boxer, Dies; Wounded in May

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP).—Light-heavyweight boxer Frankie DePaula died today in the Jersey City Medical Center where he has been under treatment since May for gunshot wounds.

Mr. DePaula, 30, was admitted to the hospital on May 14 after being shot and wounded on a street. Police said that he had been shot in the back and left arm by someone who ambushed him. He left the apartment of a friend.

Anthony (Gary) Garafola, 41, who, police said, was his manager, was held on a charge of atrocious assault and battery. Mr. Garafola was a co-defendant with Mr. DePaula on a charge of stealing \$75,000 worth of copper from Port Newark in March, 1968.

Mr. DePaula had been charged with conspiracy to steal and possession of the copper, as well as theft. A jury had acquitted him of the possession and theft charges.

Makarios of Cyprus Begins Athens Talks

ATHENS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—President Makarios of Cyprus and Greek Premier George Papadopoulos today began a new round of talks aimed at ending the long-standing conflict between Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

The two leaders are expected to discuss in detail a progress report on the Cyprus communal talk that began in June 1968, and ended last month after 56 meetings between Greek and Turkish Cypriot negotiators, diplomatic sources here said. The talks have so far failed to solve several basic disagreements. They will resume next Monday.

Briton to NATO Command

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Henry Mott Wilson, chief army scientist at Britain's Ministry of Defense, has been appointed head of the technical center of the supreme allied command in Europe.

Mr. Wilson, 60, succeeds Robert Kahal, who will become scientific adviser to the secretary of the U.S. Air Force.

**Ford**

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Chairman of the Board

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Mr. Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber  
25, rue de Berri  
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Dear Mr. Servan-Schreiber:

As you undoubtedly know, our decision to purchase a site near Bordeaux has now been announced by the French government.

Although this location was being considered at the time of your recent visit, the decision to purchase had not yet been made. Before making this decision, we gave careful consideration, as we always do, to the advantages and disadvantages of a number of locations. The site near Bordeaux appeared, for several reasons, to be the best for our present purposes.

I am sorry that we could not take advantage of your suggestion, but we shall keep it in mind if, at any time in the future, it appears desirable to undertake an additional expansion of our activities in France.

I enjoyed our recent discussions and hope to see you again.

*Jay Linenich*  
*Henry Ford*

Henry Ford's letter to Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Ford Letter Hotly Disputed In Bordeaux Election Clash

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 14.—What did Henry Ford II really mean in his letter to Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber explaining that Bordeaux had been chosen as site for the new Ford Motor Co. plant in France?

This question brought the Bordeaux election campaign between Mr. Servan-Schreiber and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas today to its bitterest peak.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber released the letter and said that it proved that Mr. Chaban-Delmas—and the government—was lying. Mr. Chaban-Delmas called a press conference, accused Mr. Servan-Schreiber of "falsifying" the French translation of the Ford letter and angrily pledged himself to seeing that "this kind of man"—Servan-Schreiber—"never approaches the levers of command of my country."

Meanwhile, Ford officials, who have admitted that they were "not happy" over the political implications of the affair, could only be more distressed that a letter from Mr. Ford himself has only served to further confuse the situation.

In English, the Ford letter seems straightforward enough. Mr. Ford writes that, when he last saw Mr. Servan-Schreiber on Aug. 3, "the decision to purchase a site near Bordeaux for the plant had not yet been made."

Armed with this sentence, Mr. Servan-Schreiber, in an interview today with the Bordeaux newspaper Sud-Ouest, accused Mr. Chaban-Delmas—and the government—of lying in announcing that Ford had reached its decision late in June, before the Bordeaux campaign began.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber charged that Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who is also mayor of Bordeaux, used his position as prime minister to secure the plant for Bordeaux and insure his victory in the special election for the National Assembly next Sunday.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas denounced Mr. Servan-Schreiber today as "irresponsible" for accusing the "prime minister of his country, the government and civil service of traffic in government influence."

Dutch Strikes Spread to Philips Eindhoven Plant

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A wave of labor unrest now sweeping Holland spread further today when 2,000 workers at the Philips electrical works in Eindhoven went on strike for more pay.

The unrest, which is affecting trade and industry, started 18 days ago when 14,000 Rotterdam dockers went on strike for pay increases.

The men have defied an order from the three main trade unions to resume work and this morning they decided to continue their fight for a wage rise of about \$10 a week.

Meanwhile, the Dutch government has sent a note to parliament expressing serious concern over the situation. The note, drawn up at parliament's request and delivered during the weekend, said deterioration in the balance of payments position and the acceleration of wage developments had increased the government's anxiety.

Leave for New York every Friday. Or every Vendredi.

Every Friday from May 8th until October 30th, (with two exceptions) Le France or Queen Elizabeth 2, sail from Le Havre and Southampton to New York.

Give yourself five days to say goodbye to Europe. The French way. Or the English way. With brioches for breakfast or with kippers. With a stroll along shops from the rue de Sevres or from King's Road. With a pastis before dinner or a pint of bitter.

Le France also calls at Bremerhaven on October 1st and 29th. And the Queen Elizabeth 2 at Cobh on September 22nd.

On October 29th from Bremerhaven and October 30th from Le Havre and Southampton, Le France sails to New York and Quebec. Half-round trip fares start at \$ 239. See your travel agent for further details.

Catholic Theology Congress Embattled Over Resolutions

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Rebels today won a victory against the organizers of one of the biggest Roman Catholic theological meetings of modern times with the scrapping of 28 draft resolutions on the future of the Church.

The Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx, of the Netherlands, the congress chairman, said it would be decided tomorrow whether any formal resolutions would be voted when the congress ends Thursday. The alternative would be general statements of ideas which would not bind the participants.

Meanwhile, working groups dealing with particular topics will each elect a chairman and secretary to replace those designated in advance.

The congress is organized by the progressive theological review Concilium. Most of the participants—there are more than 300—belong to the magazine's editorial board, although some conservatives and non-Catholics have also been invited. Observers are expected to total nearly 800.

Viet Cong Envoy To Peace Talks Returns to Paris

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong's chief peace talks delegate, returned to Paris today after a three-month absence and indicated she had nothing new to put on the conference table.

Mrs. Binh's return follows by less than three weeks that of North Vietnamese Ambassador Xuan Thuy. Both boycotted the deadlocked talks to protest the absence of a full-fledged U.S. chief delegate. President Nixon waited until July to name a successor to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who left Paris in December. David K.E. Bruce, his replacement, arrived here last month.

Another arrival expected in the next few days is South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who bears the title of "overall supervisor" of his country's peace talks team. There have been rumors he may attend a conference session.

Asked about this, Mrs. Binh said: "I don't really care whether Ky attends the conference. But I want to stress that as long as the American government hangs onto the present Saigon administration, no progress can be made at the conference."

Coupe de Murville Will Visit Red China

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Maurice Couve de Murville, former French prime minister, will make a three-week private visit to China next month, informed sources said here today.

Mr. Couve de Murville, who served Gen. Charles de Gaulle for ten years as foreign minister, is expected to be received by Chinese leaders although he holds no official post at present, the sources said. France and China established relations in 1964.

Giant Tanker Aquarius Sinks Off Oman Coast

MUSCAT, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The 214,000-ton U.S.-owned tanker Aquarius has sunk off the coast of Oman after a collision four days ago with a Russian ship, reports reaching here today said.

One member of the tanker's crew died in the collision and 51 others were taken aboard the Russian vessel.

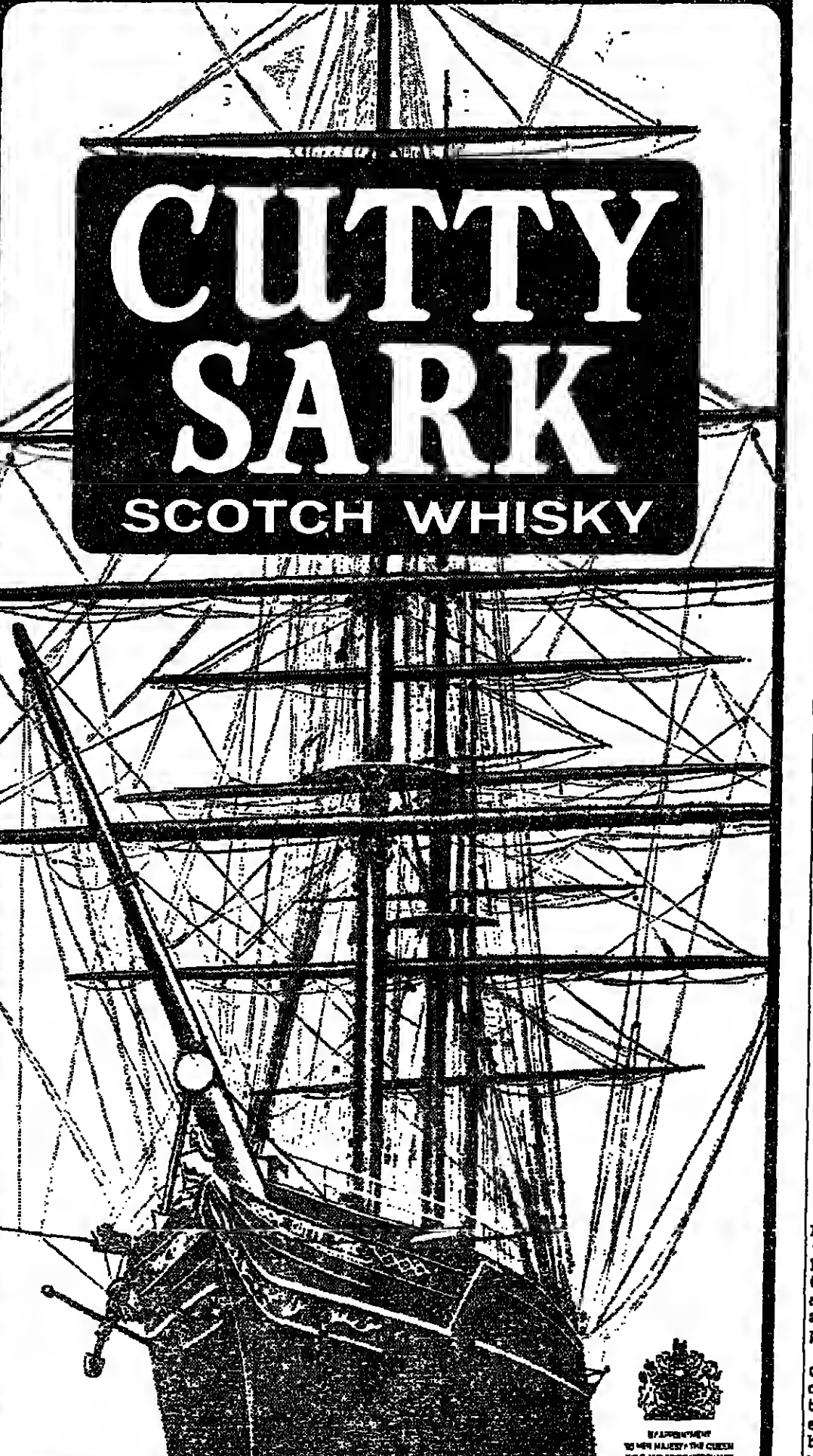
The Russian ship, Svetlogorsk, was badly damaged and is reported heading for Basra.

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## Cambodian Troops Reel Back From Biggest Assault on Reds

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Dazed, grim-faced Cambodian troops involved in Cambodia's biggest offensive of the war pulled back today in orderly fashion from the town of Tang Kank after suffering heavy losses in a nine-hour mortar and artillery duel last night and early today.

The eight battalion task force had met no major resistance during a 17-mile advance to Tang Kank, 52 miles north of Phnom Penh, and their mood had been a festive one. The soldiers laughed and joked then. But today, there was stunned silence.

The highway was clogged with soldiers carrying their machine guns and mortars as they pulled back to Svay Mas, three miles south of Tang Kank. Military officials insisted the withdrawal was not a retreat, but a strategic move to permit fresh troops to replace the hard-hit Cambodians.

### All Night Attack

The Cambodian high command placed official government casualties in the attack at seven dead and 87 wounded, but officers on the spot said dead and wounded were more than 100. The command said the Communists left 20 dead on the ground. U.S. observation planes reported 200 more Communist bodies sighted from the air.

The Communist attack "lasted all night," a spokesman said. "They came at us on all flanks. There were mortars, rockets and 57-mm recoilless rifles."

"We stayed in our positions."

### 20 Die in Mexico Crash

SAN RAFAEL, Mexico, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A bus crowded with vacationing nurses slammed into a parked tow truck, killing 20 persons and critically injuring 20, federal highway police said today.

used artillery and called in air strikes," he said.

In South Vietnam, Communist forces attacked government infantry outside fire base O'Reilly with a barrage of hundreds of mortar rounds, but were driven off after an hour of heavy fighting, government military spokesmen said today.

The commander of the South Vietnamese division holding the base said O'Reilly will be held until the fall monsoon rains reach the area. He said the artillery base would be closed late this month or early next month.

The commander said the pullout could be accomplished if government units in jungles around the mountain-top outpost can drive North Vietnamese troops away.

A battalion of Communist troops is believed to be within three miles of O'Reilly, which has been under heavy pressure since July 1.

Meanwhile, the United States cut its troop strength in Vietnam to 396,300 men last week, the lowest level since early 1967, the U.S. Command announced today.

American spokesmen said the latest U.S. withdrawal of 3,200 troops brought the level of forces in Vietnam as of Sept. 10, to the lowest point since Jan. 7, 1967, when there were 395,400 U.S. servicemen in the country.

### Laotians Pushed Back

VIENTIANE, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese troops have repulsed a Laotian government drive to recapture a former neutralist stronghold at Muong Suoi, about 100 miles northeast of Vientiane, diplomatic sources said today.

Laotian forces were driven back after they had reached the town airstrip last Saturday, and the forces were now stationed about three miles east of the town.

## Mrs. McKay Taken, Slain By Mistake

### Another Woman Held Kidnapping Target

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Two West Indian brothers went on trial today charged with murdering the wife of a wealthy British newspaper executive by mistake.

A jury in Old Bailey court was told they "mistakenly" and killed the wrong woman.

### \$1 Million Ransom

They were also accused of demanding a \$1 million (\$2.4 million) ransom after she disappeared over the Christmas-New Year's holiday. Her body has never been found.

Attorney-General Sir Peter Hawkins told a jury of nine men and three women that the "real victim" that these men intended to snatch was in fact another woman—the wife of Mr. McKay's multimillionaire boss, Rupert Murdoch.

The McKays and Murdochs are Australians.

Sir Peter said that Arthur Hosel came to England in 1955, bought a remote farmhouse in Stocking Pelham and told neighbors he hoped to become a millionaire. The prosecutor said:

"From this can be seen the ruthless plan that evolved to capture the wife of Mr. Rupert Murdoch, chairman of the News of the World."

The prosecutor said the plot emerged when Arthur Hosel's wife emerged when Arthur Hosel's wife was away and the two brothers were alone in the farmhouse. What they did not know was

that the Murdochs had left Britain to spend Christmas in Australia and that Mr. McKay had been appointed to run the newspaper and had the use of Mr. Murdoch's Rolls-Royce.

Mr. McKay found his wife missing when he returned home on Dec. 29. The following morning he received a telephoned ransom demand.

The caller identified himself as "the Mafia," police said later. He demanded the money within four days.

The caller, Sir Peter said, also added: "We tried to get Rupert Murdoch's wife. We could not get her so we took yours instead."



**BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN**—Londoners line up outside Old Bailey to get a seat in the public gallery for the trial of the suspected killers of Mrs. Muriel McKay.

The search for Mrs. McKay started in snow and ice near her Wimbledon home, but as detectives uncovered more evidence it switched to the farm at Stocking Pelham, 30 miles from London.

### Gromyko To Visit London

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, has accepted a British government invitation to pay an official visit to London for talks late this year.

Intruders in the house had left a blibhook (farm implement), a ball of twine and a roll of tape. The blibhook was later proved to come from the farm of the Hosel brothers, Sir Peter claimed.

At one point, Mr. McKay received a letter in his wife's handwriting.

It read: "I am blindfolded and cold. Please do something and get me home. Please cooperate or I cannot keep going. I think of you constantly and have kept calm so far. What have I done to deserve this treatment?"

Sir Peter alleged that fingerprints on the letter corresponded with those of Arthur Hosel.

### Concorde Landing Protested

## Britain to Consider Banning Of Supersonic Flights There

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Britain, which is co-producing the supersonic Concorde airliner, is considering the banning of all supersonic flights over the country.

Eldon Griffiths, parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Housing, made the announcement today against the background of a chorus of complaints over the noise made by a Concorde in an unscheduled landing at London's Heathrow Airport.

The Anglo-French plane, which has already started supersonic tests at more than 1,000 miles an hour over Britain's west coast, is also under fire over the rising cost of its development.

John Davies, Minister of Technology, said the entire Concorde project was under government scrutiny in its economy drive.

Mr. Griffiths told a meeting of public health inspectors in Blackpool that with the approach of supersonic travel, the government must make up its mind whether "the public could, or ought to be asked to, live with the sonic boom."

"The government will shortly be publishing proposals for the banning of commercial flying at supersonic speed over the United Kingdom," he said.

"I can assure you we will carefully consider the views of all concerned on these proposals before arriving at a final decision."

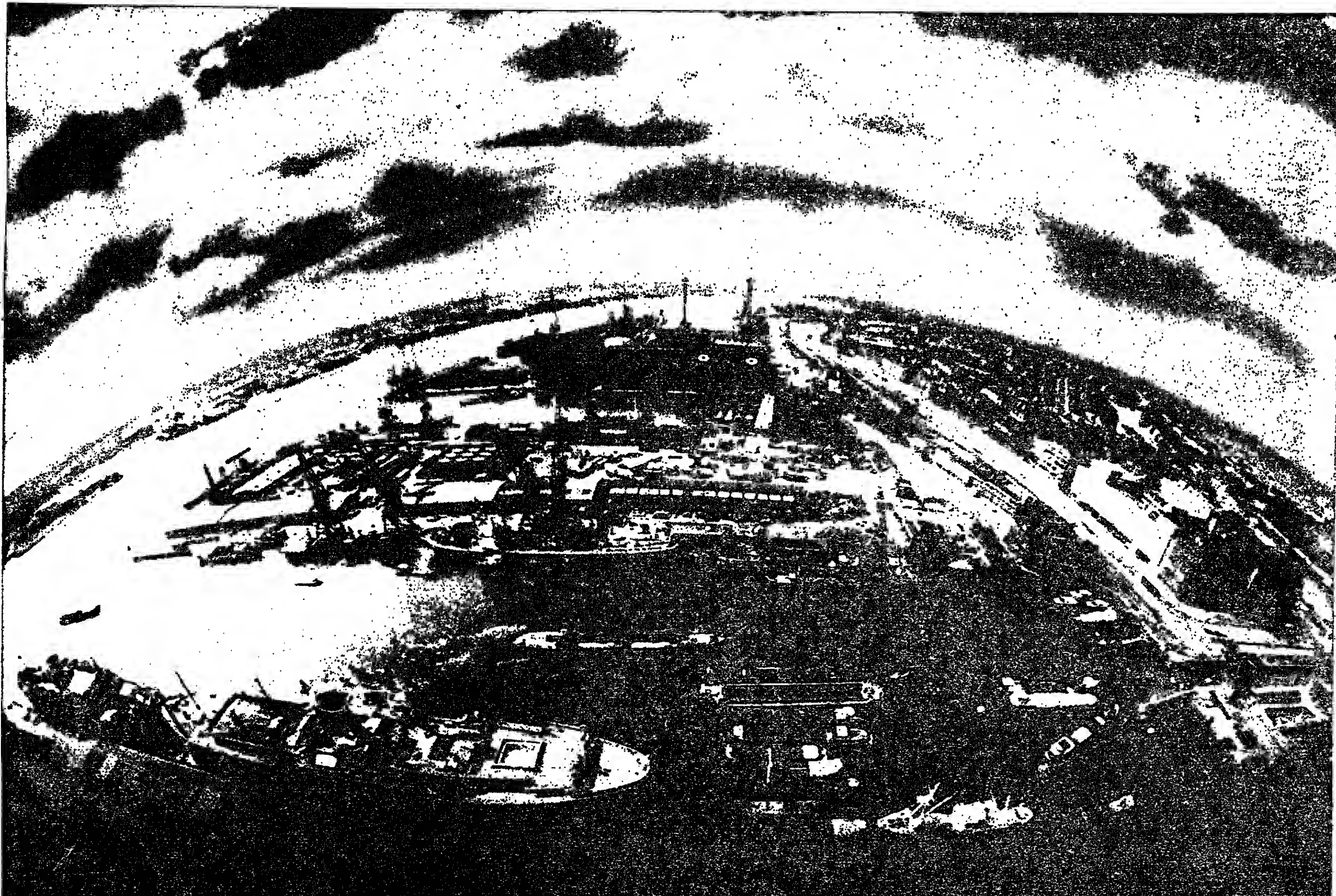
The Concorde made a series of low-level passes yesterday over the Farnborough Air Show, the annual exhibition of the British aircraft industry, 30 miles southwest of London.

The weather was a mixture of rain, low clouds and high winds. When it came time for Concorde to return to its base near Bristol, chief test pilot Brian Trubshaw decided visibility was too poor.

### Britain Is Ousting Rebel Rudi Dutschke

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Former West German student rebel leader Rudi Dutschke has been ordered to leave Britain, the Home Office said last night. He came to England in 1968 for medical treatment after being shot in West Berlin by a right-wing antagonist.

He had hoped to remain here to study at Cambridge University, but the Home Office said his stay had been extended "solely for the purpose of convalescence." He has been refused permission to stay here after Sept. 30.



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## Escalation of Terror

The hijackings to Jordan have produced a worldwide revolution and set up strains within the commando movement and the Arab world generally. They have not yet affected seriously the ad-hoc union of the four Western countries whose citizens are being held for political ransom. But Israel has rounded up 450 Arabs in territories it controls—apparently as counter-hostages.

Whether this will worsen the situation of the passengers and crew still held by the guerrillas is not yet clear. The Western states have very carefully abstained from threats or acts that might be construed as reprisals; the one point they have tried to make clear is that Arab terrorists in their hands will be released—but only on condition that the whole group of hostages is also released. Even the destruction of the four planes outside Amman, although it was a clear act of bad faith on the part of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, did not affect that stand fundamentally.

The Israeli move throws fresh doubt on the already very dubious state of negotiations with the commandos, and thus on the fate of the hostages. But there is no doubt whatever that, in the usual style of acts of terror, the hijackings have led to an escalation of bitterness, and of counter-terror.

This may have repercussions long after

this particular dilemma has been resolved, one way or another. The conduct of the Israeli occupation of the lands overrun in 1967 has, all propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, been humane and enlightened. No occupation force can be a pleasant neighbor; none can function without acts of force that are resented. But in this case, it was the occupation itself that formed the chief ground for resentment.

It was always doubtful how long this could last, in view of the violence promoted by the guerrillas, or how long the Israelis could justify their boast that they may have destroyed houses in the occupied zones, but did not execute people. The roundup of Arabs, reportedly as counter-hostages, however, amply justified by the deeds of the Popular Front, harks back to sterner forms of occupation policy and is certain to leave its mark.

Thus the Popular Front has worsened, rather than improved, the condition of their brethren in Israel. Perhaps they planned it that way; after all, Arabs suspected of collaboration with Israel have always been the chief targets of commando violence on Israeli soil. It is an old revolutionary thesis that things have to be made worse before they can explode into a better world. But the nations that are trying to limit and defuse the explosive potential of the Middle East must act to do so now.

## Vietnam: 'Cease-Fire' or 'Settlement'?

Any number of thoughtful (and not so thoughtful) people have decided that the best way to end the war is not Vietnamization, which only ends American participation, and still less victory or an abrupt and arbitrary withdrawal, but a *standstill cease-fire*. Some dozen senators of almost every political persuasion have pressed that proposition upon the President, prompted by some old Vietnam hands now out of the government and some prestigious voices in the press. Notwithstanding recent experience with this sort of thing in the Middle East, where the boundary lines are clearly fixed and violations readily detectable, the idea is earnestly put forward as the answer to everything: It would stop the shooting and therefore the bloodshed; it would far loose the impasse at Paris and lead inexorably to substantive talks about a real solution. It would do all this, it is argued by the more serious proponents, because it would oblige both sides, in working out the terms of a cease-fire and a standstill, to face up to the realities of the current balance of forces and effective control in South Vietnam. And this would lead logically to a realistic discussion of how political power would be parceled out in a final settlement.

So what the serious advocates are really proposing are not just means but ends as well and that, of course, is the rub. For you have only to look down the list of those senators who have endorsed the idea in a letter to President Nixon to know that Senators Mansfield and Goldwater and Jackson and Dole and Proxmire and Scott could not possibly agree on the settlement they want in Vietnam, leaving aside whether the Nixon administration and the Thieu government and the North Vietnamese could all agree. This is precisely why the public discussion of a cease-fire in Vietnam has gotten nowhere: None of the participants is prepared to admit that when he is talking cease-fire he is really talking settlement. The proponents simply go on demanding that the administration try it, and the administration goes on saying that it has tried it—and they are talking about entirely different things. So the first step perhaps is to define what people mean when they say "cease-fire."

What the Nixon administration and the Thieu government mean is a cessation of hostilities, a kind of freeze in position, which means freezing Mr. Thieu in his position as president, and accepting, at least by implication, the writ of his government throughout the country until free elections establish some other regime. This is what has been "tried" and it should surprise nobody that it does not interest Hanoi very much. What other advocates of a cease-fire have in mind is something quite different: it too would freeze the situation but it would acknowledge Communist control of those areas which are in fact beyond the effective control of the Saigon government. It would begin the process of parceling out ultimate power, and the sponsors of this approach make no secret of their belief that it would lead inevitably to some measure of Communist participation in the central government in Saigon, a coalition if you will.

Needless to say, not all the senators who signed the letter to Mr. Nixon would concede for a moment that they are proposing anything that could lead to a coalition govern-

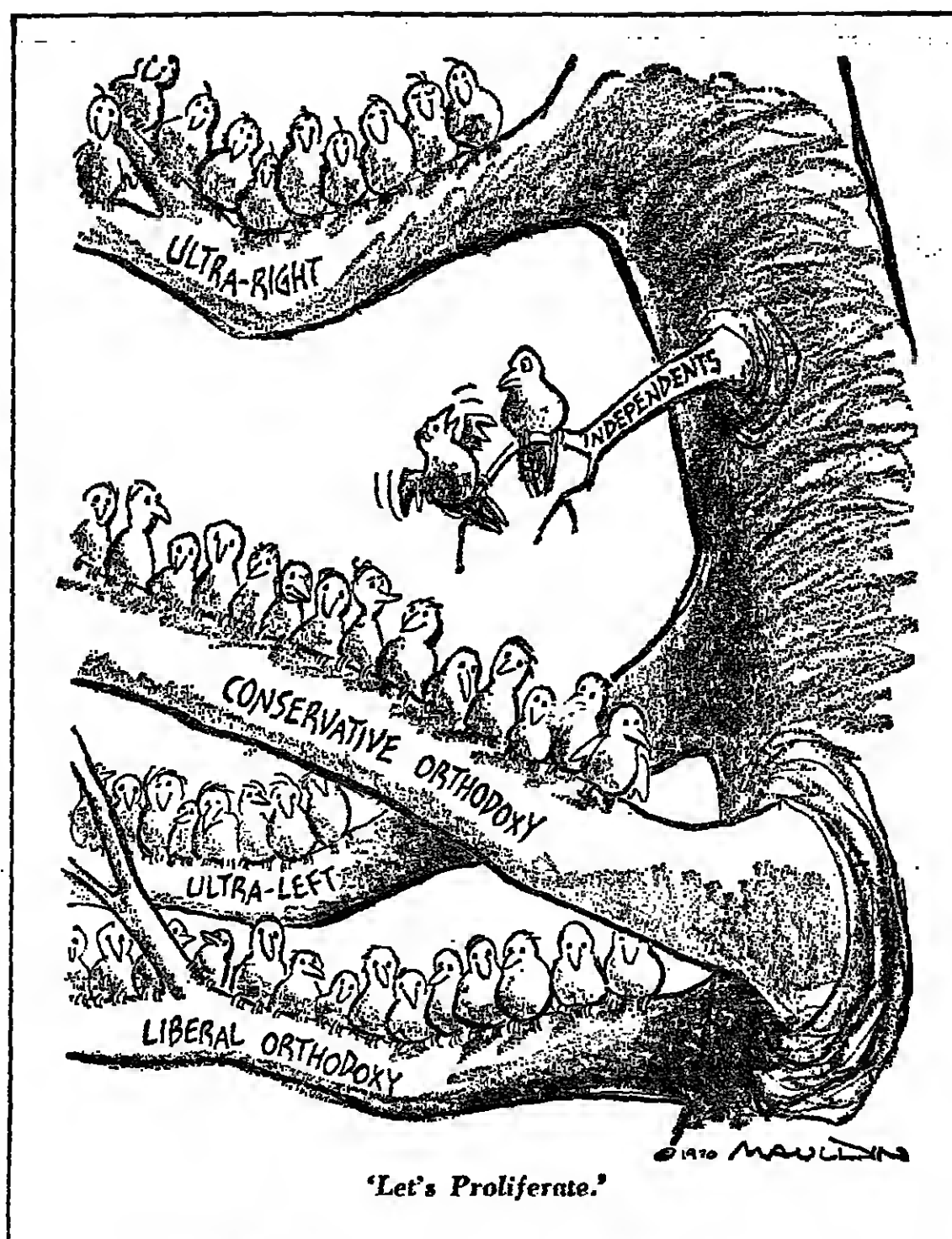
ment in Saigon, and their letter doesn't even suggest this. But the fact remains that this is what many backers of this move, including the men who drafted the letter, think would probably result from a standstill cease-fire of the sort they have in mind. It is what makes the idea appealing to such men as Cyrus Vance to name one who had a hand in shaping the whole point is that it would force a realistic acknowledgement of the actual state of affairs on the ground in South Vietnam.

So when you boil it all down, there is not much magic in this catch-all word "cease-fire" unless it comes accompanied by some explanation of what one is prepared to settle for in the end. This is not to say that it shouldn't be tried—only that it shouldn't be tried in a dishonest way, since it could be dangerous to initiate negotiations on the terms of a cease-fire without having to come to grips with the questions of terms for a settlement. It is hard enough to envisage a cease-fire, even if both sides could accept the principle. There are no front lines in this war; a heavy proportion of the casualties are inflicted by mines and booby traps; a large part of the conflict is psychological—and how do you enforce a cessation of terrorist threats designed to condition men's minds? If you can somehow cool the conflict in Vietnam, what about Cambodia? And what of the areas in that middle category that are controlled neither by Saigon or the Viet Cong, or are controlled by one during the day and the other at night? Finally, consider the possible impact on the war of merely negotiating over a standstill cease-fire based on actual conditions in specific hamlets, villages, districts and provinces. The incentive could be all the greater upon both sides to intensify the war in an effort to show who has the upper hand in Village X or District Y. Thus a proposition advanced in the interest of lowering the level of violence might well raise it, with all that this could mean for the pace of Vietnamization and American withdrawal.

The first question to be answered by those who would press this proposition on President Nixon, therefore, if they are really serious about it, is what they are prepared to accept in the way of final settlement terms that North Vietnam could reasonably be expected to accept.

For our part, it is hard to see a settlement that does not accept some variation on a coalition regime, some sharing of power, some achievement by both sides of some part of their original objectives. So there is much to be said for a standstill cease-fire, if the Saigon government can be persuaded to accept the idea and the Nixon administration can be persuaded to take the risks involved. The alternative is to proceed at a steady rate with Vietnamization and a clean withdrawal from the war. There is a limit to what we can do for the Thieu government, and, as we have repeatedly argued, we have about reached that limit. If the Saigon regime wants to push on alone it is welcome to try. The worst course of all would be to tie ourselves tightly to the unrealistic settlement terms of a Saigon government that rejects the notion of a compromise settlement and expects us to hang around for as long as it takes to make sure that it won't have to compromise at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



## In the Clear of the Day

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Across the pond the children were swinging in a tree. The visitor measured the distance with an eye and asked, puzzled, why he could hear every word they said to each other way over there. In New York he missed half the conversations in the same room.

The answer, of course, was silence. In cities the level of background noise is so high that, although we cease to think about it, our ability to hear is deadened. When there is nothing in the background but the wind and an occasional gull, we hear every sound.

Just then, shattering the fantasy of escape, a jet took off from the airport nearby and screamed overhead. The noise, coming suddenly into the country silence, was a physical assault. From the plane's engines black streams of half-burned kerosene poured into the limpid air.

In that setting the impact of technology on the earthly environment was fully clear. So was the nature of the problem, the way of dealing with it: as a matter of choices, not inevitability. There is no law of nature or even of industrial society that says we have to suffer jet-engine noise at a medically damaging level, or jet exhaust visibly fouling the air. We can impose and enforce restrictions on aircraft. Naturally, there will be a cost. Planes may have to be redesigned. They may carry fewer passengers, or fly more slowly. Ferries may have to be higher.

But we are not powerless. As a people we can say, whatever the

theoretical gain in time and efficiency, we are not going to put up with airplanes that do us that much damage.

It is only a political problem. Only—there is the rub. It means taking on the airlines, and the aircraft manufacturers, and the engine companies, and all the airport authorities and other aviation boosters, who quite properly have their constituencies. As the issue of the SST demonstrates, it means also taking on politicians and administrators whose concept of national grandeur includes flying faster at any cost.

Other problems of technological pollution similarly pose economic and political choices. One that came into the consciousness of many Americans this summer was oil on the sea.

### Solution Exists

All along the Atlantic coast, vacationers found beaches covered with disfiguring splashes of oil. And it was not just one bad spill here or there. Through the summer, almost every tide left its black line on the sand. It seemed that we had reached a permanent condition of oil on the ocean—a confirmation of Thor Heyerdahl's depressing observations as he crossed the Atlantic in his papyrus boat.

Yet our increasing dependence on huge tankers does not mean that we have to accept the ruin of beaches, and ultimately the sea itself, as inevitable. We are quite able, technically, to police the tanker trade and prevent the dumping of oil if we have the political determination to do so.

We know how to add trace chemicals to every cargo of oil so that any spill could be traced to its source. With or without international agreement, the United States could make such coding a legal condition for shipping oil to American ports, and could heavily penalize or exclude ships that dumped oil at sea.

Again, powerful interests would be inconvenienced. Do enough Americans care enough about the human and biological concerns involved to make political action possible?

These are simple, perhaps misleadingly simple, examples of the choices that environmentalists may be going to be forced upon in more and more. And always, we shall be able to protect our surroundings only at some cost in convenience or economy or speed.

There are serious men who think the whole ideology of consumption that grips the modern world will have to be transformed if the earth is to be saved from the devastating effects of productivity. We shall all have to stop expecting, and demanding, more goods every year. Some young people even foresee a return from industrialized production techniques to crafts.

Those are visions too distant for most of us to comprehend, much less to imagine the political means of reaching them. But we are already, inescapably, in a time of practical choices between environmental and economic interests in multiplying situations—choices that will show whether we are ready to pay the price of saving ourselves.

## An Opportunity for Israel

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Circumstances led Israel to take a harsh line after the six-day war. So, to much of the world, it looked like a chauvinistic nation of conquering Jews determined to hold what they had even at the expense of world peace.

But recent Arab actions combined with the emergence of Moshe Dayan in Israel to change the aspect of things. The Israelis now have a golden opportunity to present the case in a way that commands the sympathy of fair-minded men.

What chiefly caused the Israelis to look harsh was the outcome of the six-day war. In the course of that brief conflict, the territory held by the Israelis was increased fourfold. Key trouble spots such as the Gaza Strip, the Strait of Tiran and the Golan Heights came under Israeli control.

Except for the city of Jerusalem and a part of the Golan Heights, the Israelis had no serious thought of annexing the occupied lands—only because that would have meant importing an Arab fifth column into the Jewish state. But the Israeli regime tried to play it cute. Israeli officials took the line that they would withdraw only after the Arabs negotiated new and secure boundaries.

The Arabs, of course, refused to negotiate. The Israelis were thus stuck with the role of occupying power. That role carried them into deeper waters. In the name of securing the occupation, they flew deep into Egypt and repeatedly hit Arab guerrilla forces in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Not only were they cast in the role of conquerors, but for three years they put forward no peace effort. Since the Arabs were not

prepared to talk, the Israelis had no incentive to advance terms.

The more so as internal political rivalries worked against the taking of a conciliatory stand. Though Golda Meir was universally accepted as premier, there was an undercover fight for the succession between Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Dayan.

And anybody who made peaceful overtures against the background of this rivalry risked political annihilation as a weakling, ready to sell out Israeli security.

With Israel standing firm on conquered territory and offering nothing, reasonable men became convinced it was the principal obstacle to peace. In that spirit, Secretary of State William Rogers began moving in concert with the Arab states and the Soviet Union to force the Israelis into a cease-fire and peace talks.

The backing of the Rogers initiative, however, has completely changed the landscape. Repeated violations of the cease-fire throw grave doubts on the peaceful intentions of Egypt and the Soviet Union. Skyjacking has shifted world opinion against the Arabs and isolated in the most dramatic way possible the immediate troublemakers in the Near East. Given such malignant and silly deeds, few reasonable men can doubt that the Israelis have genuine reason to be concerned for their security.

### Dayan's Ascension

At the same time, the political situation inside Israel has been altered. The muscle put behind the Rogers peace initiative by the United States and other countries demonstrates to the Israelis how unpopular they have become in the world. The position of just

standing firm was seen to be untenable. That was the significance of the dropping of extreme hawks from the cabinet when the Israeli government accepted the cease-fire offer a month ago.

In dealing with the violations of the cease-fire, moreover, Gen. Dayan has clearly emerged as Israel's leading political figure after Mrs. Meir. He won over the whole cabinet for the proposition that Israel should stand very seriously to the violation of the cease-fire by Egypt. Now he is a leading advocate of resuming negotiations once the violations have been rectified. The hawk, in other words, has become sufficiently enmeshed to begin to take dovish positions.

No doubt it is still not yet appropriate for the Israelis to spell out every jot and tittle of their terms of settlement. But the time is certainly ripe for a show of Israeli generosity. The world needs to be assured in the most unmistakable way that Israel does not mean to assert the right of conquest, that it is sensitive to the serious problems of the region, that it is alive to the need for meeting out justice to Arab and Jew alike.

Not only is the time ripe, but the occasion is at hand. This week Mrs. Meir will be seeing the President at the White House—a superb setting for an emphasis on Israel's peaceful intentions. Foreign Minister Abba Eban will be speaking at the United Nations, and he is no mean orator.

Conciliatory words, to be sure, will not much ease the dangerous conjunction of forces that now threatens to explode in the Near East. But at least the Israelis can remove from their eyes the clouds and shadows of their own making.

## Letters

### The Skyjackings

Will anguished amazement, will "statements" made with quivering jaws, will illusory screenings of passengers, stop airplane hijackings from taking place at regular intervals? They will not.

Is there no way to curtail their number?

There is. Hijackers—many of them, anyway—would lose appetite for taking over planes if they knew they would without fail be returned to the country whose laws they broke. A goodly number of countries, working possibly through the International Civil Aviation Organization (a UN specialized agency), could agree on such a measure: with mandatory, economic ostracism, immediate and total, for countries that assist or harbor hijackers and for covenant-breakers. (This would also have to apply as well to fleets from the Socialist heavens.)

Such a measure would shed no blood and might pretty much remove air hijackings from the headlines. But let's look at things squarely. The community of nations does not so far regard air piracy as intolerable, merely as bothersome. A measure such as the above still seems excessive. It would be unrealistic, therefore, to expect mid-air routings of planes, with attendant kidnappings, to grow less or to fact to cease growing, before five or ten years.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES

Paris

The latest hijacking of four planes is only the apotheosis of American policy in particular. Having allowed the Soviets not only to gain a foothold in the Mediterranean but also absolute command of its southern shores, we have a situation where the Russians can smile cynically behind the scenes, watching the Americans getting into one embarrassing situation after the other.

Where are the days when the British fleet set out under steam because the property of a British subject was set afire and looted? Was the lesson of Don Pacifico such a bad one?

Whatever the British empire may have done to the interests of others, at least the world was in tolerable shape. Only when they started appearing did they lose control. The Americans can learn from them. And let us not confuse issues: we are no more civilized than the Russians when it comes to defending our interests. We are only less successful.

DR. ERICH KINTISCH

Cap d'Antibes, France

President Nixon asks (HIT, Sept. 9): "If any of you have any good ideas on how to solve it [skyjackings] please tell us."

On July 23, 1967, you published a letter stating: "The best insurance premiums to protect the oil wells from social explosions (in the Near East) is to resettle the [Arab] refugees either in the U.S. or in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Argentine and/or other food-exporting countries."

The same premium covers skyjackings. Give out visas, then there will be no refugees, no commandos, no murders, no skyjackings.

S.D.A.

Rotterdam

Poor old Jumbo Jet. I saw him being loaded at Schiphol a few days ago and he looked then a little resigned and a little old. All these sleek, skinnier models scooting around under his nose and then he stood like some patient Saint Bernard, a faithful beast of burden. Finally all the boxes were taken away, the boxes and trucks rolled off, and the people settled in. Slowly he came to life. The beetle-brow furrowed a bit, he shuddered and hummed.

Yes, he was a little thick around the middle and rather stupid looking, really. But day after day he hauled his own great bulk and his people and their belongings back and forth over the Atlantic, asking only to be shown where to go and what to do. That last landing on that short runway must have been a little tricky for a big fellow, but he managed that, too. A final gesture from a faithful machine, unknowning, unquestioning obedience. And they put black things in his body and under his brow and they blew his brow apart and his wings cracked and fell to the ground and he was left to the flames. Pictures of his charred remains were sent

all over the world. "In retaliation for U.S. aid to Israel..." He wouldn't have understood the Middle East situation, but he died wondering why no one even tried to put out the fire.

LINDA S. MAGUIRE

Wassenaar, Holland

### What Happened in Brussels

Yesterday (Sept. 11) you paper asserted [in an Associated Press report] that I and a group of "hippies" had been "thrown out" of a church by local Belgian residents. The story is totally false, and badly misrepresents what actually happened. No one threw anyone from the church, and the enthusiasm and cooperation of the residents of Brussels has been excellent.

I enclose a statement issued by the congress which describes what actually occurred.

HARVEY COX, Ph.D.

Professor of Divinity, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The statement:

The Incident

of the Capuchin Church

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 9, an incident occurred in the Capuchin Church, Place du Jeu de Balle, Brussels, which, because of incorrect information, produced varied reactions in public opinion. It is essential to describe as clearly as possible what really happened and to put the incident back in its proper place in the context of the "Security and Conflict" congress which is being held in the Marolles quarter.

What Was Supposed to Happen

When taking the responsibility of organizing a convention with the theme of "holiday (feast) and war" (la fête et la guerre), the American Protestant theologian Harvey Cox, a Harvard professor, intended to hold a meeting of prayer and discussions. He was to talk at the meeting and get a debate underway. In order to express through music and mime the theme of feasts and wars, he got the help from an American composer of religious music and a few of his colleagues, as well as from the "Bewegings Theater" from Amsterdam, thus renewing the tradition of the mysteries of the Middle Ages.

What Did Happen

The meeting did not work out according to schedule. Two principal factors contributed to this. A group of constables, calling themselves anarchists, infiltrated the meeting. Certain members took hold of the microphone, insulting Canon Hostert, blaming the congress for the place it accorded (gave) to the theme "man and transcendence (superiority)", and accusing it of being a revival of constabulary movements by clerical and bourgeois groups. At the same time (simultaneously), a group, which had not at all been recruited to participate, disturbed the initiative of the musicians and the Bewegings Theater.

Under these difficult circumstances Harvey Cox tried to put through the dialogue (discussion) and to recommence the already started meeting. Since he had no longer a microphone and was muffled up by the noise of the organs, he did not succeed. It was then that an inhabitant of the quarter showed his anger because of what was happening in his church. The public left the church little by little and the church was restored to order by the members of the congress.

It does not seem the incident could have been avoided. Firstly, a church is a place open to all. Secondly, these Christians, having accepted to participate in a meeting on the subject of "Man and transcendence" had no reason whatsoever to avoid such a debate, even in difficult circumstances.

The Importance of the Incident

One should not attach to this incident a meaning it did not have. As shown in the description of the facts, the organizers of the congress were not overwhelmed. They deliberately avoided a brutal confrontation which could have provoked a violent opposition of forces. It certainly was not a matter of wanting to provoke a clash among the population of the quarter. The shock caused by the incident has been for many of the members of the convention the subject of personal meditation and discussion groups went deeper into the subject all during the next day.

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Greece (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
India (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
Italy (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
Japan (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
South Africa (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
Switzerland (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
U.S. (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
U.K. (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00
Other countries (air)	12.00	22.00	32.00



## Illegal Guns Widespread In the U.S.

Firearms Control Still Bitter Political Issue

By Michael Knight

NEW YORK (NYT).—Two years after the enactment of landmark gun-control legislation, the regulation of private firearms remains a bitterly controversial political issue and local officials across the country complain that illegal gun possession is as widespread as ever.

Gun clubs and other groups that oppose gun control in almost any form have mounted carefully planned, well-financed campaigns in Montana, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland in retaliation against senators who have gone on record in favor of gun control.

While all four of their targets—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., Hugh Scott, R. Pa., Philip Hart, D. Mich., and Joseph D. Tydings, D. Md.—are confident that they are strong enough to withstand the attacks, rhetoric has been sharp and at least one, Sen. Tydings, has had to contend with strenuous opposition from a citizens' group heavily staffed by gun-club officials.

In rural areas, politicians consider gun control anathema. Gale Williams, a downstate Illinois legislator sponsoring a bill that would let individual counties nullify a state gun-control law, says his constituents are "violently opposed" to any legal restraint on firearms.

"They either think it's another form of taxation or a plot by the Communists to take their guns away," he said.

Meanwhile, almost anyone can legally buy a gun—including a \$12.75 Mannlicher Carcano rifle of the type that killed President Kennedy, a \$285.85 Remington deer rifle like that used to kill the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and a \$6 Iver Johnson pistol of the kind that killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

And local officials report, former convicts, children, narcotics addicts, mental patients, almost anyone can obtain weapons illegally—even in states with strict laws.

"It is perfectly obvious that illegal gun possession is rampant," says Stephen C. Swaim, secretary of the District of Columbia City Council. "It is perfectly obvious to the average citizen that guns are all over the place."

Despite Treasury Department figures released last month showing a threefold increase in the number of arrests for violations of the 1968 federal gun control law, the number of guns and of crimes committed with guns continues to mount.

More than 100 million firearms are thought to be in private hands in this country, dwarfing the armed forces arsenal of 4.8 million small arms. Crime riots, crime waves and talk of new gun-control legislation regularly send the buying rate skyrocketing, making firearms a \$350-million-a-year industry.

The federal law requires licenses for gun dealers, outlaws mail order sales, and requires that a purchaser register and buy only in his own state or in bordering states having reciprocal agreements. Dealers may not sell to convicted felons, persons under felony indictments, mental incompetents, narcotics addicts, soldiers discharged dishonorably, aliens living here illegally, persons who have renounced their citizenship, and users of marijuana. Local laws are often similar.

### Flaws in Laws

The nation's 2,000 federal, state and local gun laws were intended to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and cut down the number of crimes committed with guns. But even supporters acknowledge that the laws suffer from two basic conceptual flaws.

Nothing in them can prevent the owner of a gun from using it to commit a crime, or giving it to someone who might commit a crime. And no law can compel a criminal to give up or register a gun he owns illegally, a point often made by the National Rifle Association in arguing against gun control laws.

A favorite example cited by those who see the gun laws as a failure is the .22-caliber pistol used to assassinate Sen. Kennedy. It was purchased legally and registered by a 72-year-old Californian, who gave it to his daughter, who gave it to her neighbor, who in turn sold it to Munir Sirhan, who lent it to his brother, Sirhan Sirhan, who killed Sen. Kennedy.

Considerations of this kind prompted the President to call for confiscation of all personal firearms as the only real solution to the problem.

But such proposals encounter strong opposition that draws heavily upon attitudes formed when the country was being settled and a gun was a daily necessity. "A constitutional provision states: 'A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.'"

## Oslo Arrests Russian As Recruiter of Spies

OSLO, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A Soviet engineer has been arrested in Norway on suspicion of trying to recruit spies near a NATO airfield, police said today.

The 31-year-old engineer, ordered by a court to be held for six weeks, has been employed by a Norwegian firm importing machine tools from the Soviet Union. "The police said he tried to hire agents for espionage activities while visiting Bodø in northern Norway, where there is a big NATO airfield. He was arrested Friday."

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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1970

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## Giant U.K. Trade Deficit Blamed on Dock Strike

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Board of Trade today announced a massive trade deficit of \$231 million (\$554 million) for August, but argued that the figures were meaningless because of distortions from Britain's 17-day national dock strike in July.

The deficit was the largest one recorded since World War II. The dock strike distortion was also credited for Britain's massive trade surplus of \$184 million, revised in July.

The board said trade figures are likely to be out of focus for several months to come. In July, the strike had a far greater effect in holding down imports than exports. But in August the delayed imports caught up massively. September exports, are again expected to predominate because there is now a greater backlog of exports to be recorded than of imports.

**Markets Calm**  
Most observers had expected, and discounted, a sizable deficit, and on foreign exchange markets today the announcement of the figures actually produced a jump in the value of sterling. After backing and filling later in the day, sterling finally closed up five points at \$2.3945.

The London stock market also took the news in stride, with prices easing slightly in quiet trading and the onus put on strike and middle East developments rather than any real interest in the fresh trade figures. The Financial Times index closed at 338.8 down 1.2 on the day.

**'Invisibles' Totalled**  
Offsetting part of the big trade deficit in August, the board said, was a surplus of about \$40 million in "invisible exports" such as earnings of shipping and airlines, banks and insurance companies, some tourist spending and income from investments.

**Imports Swell**  
The board said exports free on board in August amounted to \$508 million, including re-exports, down from \$576 million in July.

Imports, however, totaled a whopping \$811 million, giving a "crude deficit" of \$303 million. In July, imports were only \$593 million. Adjustment for the difference in freight charges in recording imports and exports, the board said, gave the deficit of \$231 million.

**French Trade Balance**  
PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—France's foreign trade figures in August show imports and exports about in balance after showing an

## Martin Sees Need for World Central Bank

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP).—William McChesney Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, today said that "further evolution" toward a world central bank is necessary for economic growth and political stability.

"No community can thrive without some constraints on the behavior of its members," Mr. Martin said. "To prosper together, nations must accept some limitations on their freedom of action."

Mr. Martin's support for a world banking institution was delivered at the very center of the conservative central banking world, Basel, in the annual Per Jacobsson lecture. A text of this lecture to

next week's International Monetary Fund meeting was released here. The idea of a world central bank has been discussed in academic circles for many years, but has been resisted because it would require the dilution of national sovereignty.

Mr. Martin's theme today was that many of the functions of a world central bank are already being performed by the IMF and other international institutions, and further progress of this kind should be encouraged.

He defined the key functions of a world central bank as creation of world money, regulation of reserves, stabilization of the economies, consolidation of reserve assets, lender of last resort, supervision of international money and

credit markets, and the promotion of harmony in the policies of the member states.

The former Fed chairman observed that the IMF had begun to create a world money through Special Drawing Rights. Other functions comparable to a world central bank, he said, are performed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, and to some extent the Common Market.

But Mr. Martin said that the IMF had "the clearest potential" for evolution into a true world central bank.

**Pooling of Sovereignty**  
He recognized the argument that his proposal might be said to be "incongruous" with the maintenance of national sovereignty. But he argued that the experience of international financial cooperation involves no loss of sovereignty, but rather a pooling of sovereignty.

"It could even be said that what were once the principal objectives of sovereign powers—the maintenance of economic prosperity and of effective defense—can now only be achieved by the acceptance of co-operative international arrangements which by their very nature involve a dilution of sovereignty," he argued.

Mr. Martin also suggested that the same forces leading to the "startling growth" of the multinational corporation since the end of World War II "also point in the direction of ever-closer cooperation among monetary authorities—that is, toward a world central bank."

On the SDR program, Mr. Martin warned that the amount to be created in the future must be adequate to meet the need for growth in world reserves. A total of \$3.4 billion in SDRs was created this year, and \$6 billion more is scheduled to 1971 and 1972.

Mr. Martin's point was that inadequate creation of SDRs for reserves would induce other countries to increase their reserve holdings in dollars which "would make a deficit in U.S. [balance of] payments almost inevitable no matter how well the United States manages its policies."

**Unit in Congress Sees Deficit Hike**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The U.S. budget deficit for fiscal 1971 will range between \$7.8 billion and \$11 billion the Joint Congressional Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures reported today.

This contrasts with the administration's May estimate of \$1.3 billion, which Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy has admitted will be overruled without giving new figures.

The committee took into account congressional actions on appropriations bills in arriving at the latest estimates. Congressional inaction on administration tax proposals now before Congress could raise the deficit figure to \$11 billion, the committee said.

**Export Boom Partly Prices, GATT Notes**  
GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP).—World exports are experiencing their biggest boom since the Korean War, but soaring prices caused by inflation are a significant factor in the gains, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) reported today.

The outlook for the latter part of 1970 and early 1971 will be determined mainly by developments in the United States economy, GATT said in its annual report.

But it forecast a rise in world exports by 8 to 10 percent in 1970 as a whole, of which 3 to 4 percent would consist of increased prices.

Earlier this year, GATT, which regulates 80 percent of world trade, predicted a trade increase of 4 to 8 percent. The revision was attributed to the sharp upturn in prices in the last quarter of last year and early 1970.

It concluded that this year "this would merely mean a return to normal with a growth rate close to the average of 8.75 percent achieved in recent years."

In 1969, the report said, world exports increased by nearly 14 percent in value, "more rapidly than in any year since the Korean War price boom." But 4 percent of the gain was attributable to higher prices.

There has thus been an 11-year period of uninterrupted growth of world trade at an average annual rate of about 8.75 percent, the report stated, but added: "The final stages of this expansion were marked by strong inflationary pressures in a large number of trading countries."

For the first time, trade between the industrial countries (up 17.5 percent) represented more than half the world's exports in 1969. The report noted that trade expansion last year "was accompanied by pressures and imbalances which resulted in the notorious international payments crises from the latter part of 1968 onwards."

Changes in per capita of eight currencies between 1967 and 1969 were made by countries "which together account for 37 percent of the total export trade of the industrial areas."

**Foreigners in Australia**  
SYDNEY, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A survey made by the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Australia shows that 142 overseas companies are searching for minerals and metals in Australia.



William A. Liffers

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

William A. Liffers, formerly in charge of Asian and Australian operations, has been named director, Europe-African region, Cynamid International, Cynamid also announced Norton Jackson's appointment as director, industrial products, Europe-African region. Mr. Jackson had been responsible for Cynamid industrial products business in Asia, Australia and Oceania.

**Vice-President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York John P. Glorieux has been appointed deputy general manager of bank offices in Belgium.**

**Sir George Dunnett has been named London-based chairman of the European group of C. Brewer and Co. of Hawaii, which includes Bimota, de Pass Ltd. and International Molasses of London, Namolco in Zurich and Hamburg and Hawaiian Agromics in Amsterdam.**

**Former managing director of CBS records operations in Britain Ken Glancy has been named managing director of the record division of RCA Ltd. in Great Britain.**

**Edgar T. Kongsberg, vice-president of Europe of International Bank of Washington, D.C., will head the recently-opened representative office of the bank in London.**

**Boyd International Ltd., executive consultants, has appointed William H. Lyons as a partner in their London office. Mr. Lyons was formerly vice-president-sales, America, for Pan American Airways.**

**Robert L. Beal, formerly export manager for the Western Hemisphere of Hell Co., Milwaukee, will direct the company's European operations from its Brussels office.**

**Jan Schenkels has been designated director for Europe and Africa of Emery Air Freight Corp. Mr. Schenkels was previously regional manager for the European central region. The company also named Jeffrey Lehmann central European regional administrative manager.**

**Consolidated Insurance International has named Ronald L. O'Rourke managing director for international operations. Mr. O'Rourke had been Robeco International Ltd., head of Far East operations.**

## Rate Cut Rally Snuffed; Prices Fall Back in N.Y.

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange wobbled to a decline today with news events in the economic sphere establishing the trading pattern.

On the one hand, there were strong possibilities during the day that automotive and railroad strikes would occur at midnight. On the other, there were reports of a July rise in business inventories and an optimistic 1971 forecast from the National Association of Business Economists.

But the item apparently having the greatest effect was the bull put out in the price rate by First Pennsylvania Bank. When the bank announced the reduction, the Dow Jones industrial average was off 6.02 points. A half-hour later, this indicator had turned around sharply and was recorded on the plus side with a gain of 0.85 point.

As the trading day progressed and other banks failed to follow the move, the upward flurry came to an end and at the closing bell the Dow stood at 757.12, down 4.72 points.

Volume for the session was a moderate 119 million shares, down from Friday's 121.4 million.

In total, there were 717 declines, compared with 571 advances, although most of the issues closing lower were down only fractionally. On the active list, there were 10 drops, 4 advances and one—Liton Industries—closing unchanged at 21 1/4.

Leading the list was the Federal National Mortgage Association, which rose 3/8 to 54 3/8 on reports of 238,100 shares. The company, known as Fanny Mae, also had a 2 1/2-point rise on Friday.

This runup, according to some analysts, is based on its position as a holder of government-insured and guaranteed mortgages. Any drop in interest rates would benefit FNMMA greatly because the cost of its heavy borrowings would decline.

Despite the strong possibility of an impending prime rate change, commercial banking stocks were mixed. While J.P. Morgan & Co. rose 3/4 to 67 and Manufacturers Hanover advanced 1/2 to 69 1/2, First National City eased 1/4 to 68 and Chase Manhattan dropped 1/8 to 29 5/8.

Savings and loan issues, though, were generally higher. First Citizens Financial rose 3/8 to 42 3/8 and

Great Western Financial advanced 1/4 to 21 3/4.

Among the auto stocks, General Motors—the United Auto Workers' announced strike target—showed the biggest falloff, 1 1/2 to 70 5/8. Ford and Chrysler, which announced today that they would not extend their union agreements beyond the midnight expiration date, closed one up and one down: Chrysler up 3/8 to 22 7/8 and Ford down 1/2 to 49 7/8.

## Michelin Sets Issue of Bonds

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Michelin et Cie. announced today details on the launching of 223 million francs (\$71 million) of 5.5 percent convertible bonds.

On offer starting today, the bonds, issued at par, are convertible from Jan. 1 into Michelin "B" shares on a one share for three bonds basis, at a premium of about 16 percent on Friday's closing price of 1,249 francs a share.

The 15-year bonds may be redeemed at rates, rising from 110 percent after six years to 140 percent after 15 years, giving a yield of 7.25 percent.

Shareholders waived preferential rights to the issue.

The issue is the largest ever on the Paris Bourse. Convertible bonds are relatively unknown among French companies and the way the market accepts the issue will undoubtedly affect future issues of this type.

Michelin said it also plans to increase its capital to 449.7 million francs from 408.8 million by means of a one for 10 free share distribution.

**U.S. Banks Abroad**  
HAMBURG, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Bank said today it will open its fifth branch in West Germany here tomorrow. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., also of New York, said over the weekend it will open a Düsseldorf branch at the beginning of 1971, assuming it receives official U.S. and German permission. Morgan has one German branch in Frankfurt.

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(Continued on next page)

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NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cash			COTTON No. 2			SILVER		
prices in primary markets as regis-			Open High Low Close Chg			Sept. 1830.0 184.50 183.50		
tered today in New York were:			Oct 27.21 27.35 27.23 227.25			Nov 183.25 185.50 183.20		
Commodity and unit			Dec 27.45 27.60 27.40 27.47			Dec 183.75 187.50		
Mon. Yearago			Jan 27.11 27.24 27.11 229.25			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
FOODS			May 28.11 28.24 28.11 232.25			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Wheat: 2 red bush			Oct 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Wheat: 2 hard cal. bu.			Nov 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Corn: 2 yellow bu.			Dec 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Corn: 2 white bu.			Jan 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Rye: 2 Western cal. bu.			Feb 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Cocoa Accra. lb.			Mar 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Coffee 4 Santos lb.			Apr 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
TEXTILES			May 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Printed: 64-68 34 yd.			Jun 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
METALS			Jul 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Steel Billets (Pitt.) ton			Aug 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Iron 2, Pdry Phila. ton			Sep 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Steel scrap No. 1 by Pilt			Oct 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Spot			Nov 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Copper, elec. lb.			Dec 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Tin (Strait), lb.			Jan 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Rub. S. E. & back, lb.			Feb 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Silver			Mar 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
COMMODITY Indices			Apr 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Moody's index (base 100			May 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
Dec. 31, 1931).			Jun 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
= Nominal, A Asked.			Jul 22.15			Apr 183.10 184.00 184.00 184.00		
NEW YORK FUTURES			Aug 22.15					

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De Nat Mig	239,190
Wsty Cmp	173,350
ryssier	150,552
iden Pei	148,400
ralthm Dil	129,900
lex Corp	124,400
lomas	123,700
mpul Sel	122,260
Avrlin	118,500
ussey Ltd	112,600
rac Cc	105,130
usion LP	101,200
non Ind	91,500
pat Norm	83,620
Mem Mg	82,900

Prime, all stocks, 11,300.000 shares.  
Prime, 15 stocks, 1,835.000 shares.  
Ratio, 15 stocks, 15.85 percent.  
Average price, 16 stocks, \$29.  
New 1970 highs, 12; lows, 5.  
Issues traded in, 1,572.  
Advances, 371; declines, 717; unchanged, 280.  
N.Y. stock index: 44.82 -0.22; industrials: 48.96 -0.29; transportation: 30.04 -0.24; utility: 37.26 +0.03; finance: 58.83 -0.03.

**Most Active**

Gifty Fnd		29 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Ltft Intl		26 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
on Ind	\$4,700	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	+	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
tax	62,200	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
eer Ac	68,900	30 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
B Am	49,600	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
n Town	37,300	21	-	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
umpamp	35,200	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	+	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
	34,700	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Stock total stock sales				3,390,000
ck sales year ago				4,254,890
American Stock Index:				
h	Low	Close		N.C.
Z	21.41	21.35		.02

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Ind	760.54	766.84	757.37	757.12	- 4.72
U	134.41	140.78	138.03	139.56	- 0.46
RM	108.96	109.75	107.52	108.42	- 0.38
Stk	240.05	242.29	237.29	239.31	- 1.17

	High	Low	Close	N.E.
Industrials ..	91.21	89.35	90.03	-53
Railroads ...	29.02	28.43	28.12	-24
Utilities ..	55.26	54.78	54.64	-47
Stocks .....	83.13	81.43	82.07	-45

	Shares	Buy	Sale	Short
pt. 11 .....	266,733	365,734	5,225	
pt. 10 .....	273,020	373,870	7,548	
pt. 9 .....	404,455	488,259	7,614	
pt. 8 .....	327,340	518,338	9,179	
pt. 4 .....	360,140	418,535	6,280	

These totals are included in the figures.

**NEW NIGHTS-12**

Mig. pf	Feldcrst M	Lone S Gas
Hale	Fel Chart	Melv Shoe
Engln	Int Uhl	Nor Ill Gas
at Mig	Int Uhl A	Sou N Gas

**NEW LOWS-5**

HPW 426pt	RexChm pA
Kaiser nc pf	Wimbgo Ia
Nw Srl Wire	

1



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

*All of these bonds have been sold outside the United States:  
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only:*

**INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**Washington, D.C.**

**DM 100,000,000.-**

## 8½% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1970 with Sinking Fund

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktien-gesellschaft also für BERLINER DISCONTO BANK Aktien-gesellschaft	DEUTSCHER BANK Aktien-gesellschaft also für BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE Aktien-gesellschaft
H. AUFLÄUSER	BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE VEREINBANK	JOH. HERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT	BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK
BURKHARDT & CO.	BERLINER BANK Aktien-gesellschaft
COMMERCIALBANK Aktien-gesellschaft also für BERLINER COMMERCIALBANK Aktien-gesellschaft	DELBRÜCK & CO.
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE	DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE -DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK-
DEUTSCH-SÜDAMERIKANISCHE BANK Aktien-gesellschaft	FRANKFURTER BANK
E. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.	GEORG HAUCK & SOHN
SAARLÄNDISCHE KREDITBANK Aktien-gesellschaft	NORDDEUTSCHE KREDITBANK Aktien-gesellschaft
VEREINBANK IN HAMBURG	SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
	SCHRODER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO.
	C. G. TRINKAUS
	M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.

**September 1, 1970**



[illegible]

1913	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1914	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1915	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1916	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1917	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1918	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1919	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1920	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1921	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1922	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1923	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1924	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1925	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1926	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1927	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1928	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1929	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1930	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1931	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1932	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1933	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1934	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
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1946	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
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1967	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1968	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1969	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1970	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1971	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1972	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1973	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	
1974	13	Jeffery	5	18	19	10	16%	</

[illegible][illegible]











# Rosewall Praises Today's Stars

the final, and now Rosewall is U.S. champion again, having beaten Newcombe in the semi-finals.

This was Rosewall's second U.S. title. He won the crown at the age of 21 in 1956.

"I doubt if anyone will ever win a big title that many years apart again, either," Rosewall said.

Besides Laver, Don Budge is the only other player in history to win the grand slam. He did it in 1938.

Margaret Court, 5-foot-eight, 155 pounds—and also from Australia—scored the second women's grand slam yesterday by whipping 5-foot-8-inch Rosemary Casals of

by Philip Greer

"Little Mo" Connolly, winner of the four major titles in 1953.

"I think it'll be tough for a woman to repeat the slam," predicated Billie Jean King, who is recuperating from a knee operation. "I hope to be playing again next season and I hope Margaret doesn't have it her way this easily again."

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## Clay Granted Right to Fight In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP). —Former heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay was granted the right to fight in New York State by a federal judge today.

Clay had brought suit against the State Athletic Commission under his Muslim name, Muhammad Ali. He had been barred from fighting here since his conviction for refusing to enter the armed services.

Judge Walter R. Mansfield said the commission's ban was "arbitrary and unreasonable," and a departure from the commission's "established practice of granting licenses to appli-

surrounded Clay still pursuing in New York State the trade from which he earned a living most of his adult life.

Clay was stripped of his title in April of 1957, two months prior to his conviction in Houston. Since then, he has been free on appeal.

Clay's lawyer, Michael Meltner, a Columbia law professor, said he was "cased" by the decision and added, "Every effort will be made to arrange a fight with a suitable opponent in New York State."

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## s Scare Dallas Threatens Him

In the off-season, completed 13 of 22 passes for 189 yards and one touchdown.

## 'Lions' Owens Out For Eight Weeks

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP). — Helmsman Trophy winner Steve Owens, a rookie sensation with the Detroit Lions, will be sidelined for at least seven or eight weeks because of a severe shoulder separation, the National Football League team disclosed yesterday.

Owens, who had earned a starting assignment at fullback, was injured in the last quarter Saturday night when the Lions downed Cincinnati, 31-14, in a pre-season game.

Owens had carried the ball 39 times in exhibition games for 147 yards and two touchdowns. He caught 12 passes. Owens is schedu-

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Owens, who had earned a starting assignment at fullback, was injured in the last quarter Saturday night when the Lions dominated Cincinnati, 31-14, in a pre-season game.

Owens had carried the ball 39 times in exhibition games for 147 yards and two touchdowns. He caught 12 passes. Owens is scheduled to return to action in the first week of the regular season.

The Chicago White Sox have acquired Lee Maye, an outfielder, from Washington at the \$20,000 waiver price.

**Lions' Owens Out For Eight Weeks**

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Owens, who had earned a starting assignment at fullback, was injured in the last quarter Saturday night when the Lions downed Cincinnati, 31-14, in a pre-season game.

Owens had carried the ball 39 times in exhibition games for 147 yards and two touchdowns. He caught 12 passes. Owens is scheduled to undergo surgery at Ford Hospital tomorrow.

**White Sox Acquire Maye**

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP). — The Chicago White Sox have acquired Les Maye, an outfielder.

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**OVER THE WALL**—Tom Dutton scrambles over the wall and Ron Goldleaf out of his "hot" car after both drivers were involved in separate accidents in Can-Am race.

## By John S. Radnsta

Today's Can-Am, seventh of this season's ten-race series for group seven sports-racing cars, was the opening event of a new road course, Road Atlanta, a \$1.3 million facility in the Georgia hills 40 miles north of Atlanta.

With all the good cars out of contention the field was left open to a collection of usual back-runners that normally have no chance to do anything but pick up a few dollars by simply showing. This year, however, Dean's eye in the last two seasons—to tool around the course minding his own business and husbanding his machine.

Yesterday the difference was that enough leaders knocked themselves out. Dean had only to stay clear of the wreckage. His best previous finish in a Can-Am was a fourth place at Bowmanville, Ontario, in June.

Dean, a 38-year-old used-car dealer, bought his Porsche 900 second-hand and he has been racing it with his own money and his own sponsorship. With his three-liter engine, he triumphed over a field of cars with engines of seven and eight liters.

Dean covered the 190 miles—75 laps of the circuit—in one hour 49 minutes 46.88 seconds for an average speed of 103.45 miles an hour. His lead over Causey was 72 seconds.

<b>American League</b>				
	<b>Eastern Division</b>	<b>Western Division</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>G.A.</b>
Baltimore .....	93 51 .551			
New York .....	81 65 .558		14	
Boston .....	75 71 .514		20	
Cleveland .....	71 74 .490		24	
Pittsburgh .....	71 75 .484		24	
Washington .....	62 77 .480		26	
<b>Western Division</b>				
Minnesota .....	87 58 .590		14	
Detroit .....	80 67 .544		18	
St. Louis .....	77 69 .526		22	
Kansas City .....	55 88 .387		29	
Chicago .....	55 90 .379		32	
Philadelphia .....	53 87 .363		34	
<b>Snyder's Results</b>				
Chicago 8, Minnesota 7.				
California 2, Milwaukee 1.				
Washington 10, Boston 1.				
St. Louis 10, New York 1.				
Baltimore 13, Boston 2.				

By Sam Goldner

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Earl Jackson bent over and touched his toes with ease, straightened up and smiled.

"It's been a long time we've been able to do that," he said, after undergoing physical examination at St. Vincent's Hospital. The physical came

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The National League pennant winner will be host for the first two games of the World Series on Oct. 10 and 11, baseball commissioner Kuhn has announced.

Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct. GB
Pittsburgh	78	63	.557
New York	77	69	.527
Chicago	78	69	.524
Philadelphia	66	81	.449
Cleveland	54	81	.401
Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	70	67	.525
San Francisco	77	69	.527
San Diego	76	68	.524
Oakland	59	78	.432
San Jose	58	79	.425
Sunday's Results			
St. Louis at New York 4			
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2			
Montreal 4, Philadelphia 3			
Houston 10, Atlanta 3			
San Diego 4, San Francisco 4			
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 2			
Monday's Games			
Not Included in Schedule			
New York at Montreal, night			
San Diego at Los Angeles, night			
Atlanta at San Francisco, night			

**Dodgers 5, Giants 3**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—Tom Haller's three-run pinch-homer in the top of the tenth

**baseball**  
ning gave Los Angeles a 1-0 victory over San Francisco and ended a five-game losing streak.  
Astros 10, Braves 6

Angels 2, Brewers 1  
Jim Fregosi's triple keyed

Senators 10, Tigers 0  
Joe Coleman handcuffed  
three hits and Wash  
ced to a 10-0 victory on

**Royals 8, Athletics 7**  
Pinch-hitter Ed Kirkpatrick  
one-out single in the 12th in-  
ning, driving in Jackie Hernandez  
for the winning run as Kansas  
City scored an 8-7 victory over O-

Chicago routed 22-game  
Perry when it scored

Minnesota, 8-7.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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